The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873. NUMBER 234.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST.

The Largest in Circulation.

EIGHT PAGES, FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS.

Carefully Condensed and Especially Prepared for The Weekly Tribune.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

FIRST PAGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Washington—Illinois—Other States—Elections—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Money and Business—Labor—Navigation—Railroads—Fraud and Theft—Crime—Disasters—Fires—Miscellaneous.

THE APIARY—The Native Home of the Honey-Bee—Orange Blossoms—Pollen—Bee-Glue—How to Secure Comb from the Moths—The Effect of Sunshine in the Apiary.

THE FIELD AND STABLE—Probably a Quittor—An Ugly Scar.

THE LABOR QUESTION—The Strike of the Gas-Men in New York—Riotous Conduct of the Strikers—The Horse-Car Conductors and the Eight-Hour Law—The War of Races.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT—Resolutions of the Milford and Wellington (Ill.) Farmers' Clubs, and of the Muscatine (Ia.) Industrial Convention.

SECOND PAGE.

EDITORIALS—The Farmers' Convention—Gov. Beveridge's Speech—A National Railroad—The Farmers' Movement in Iowa—The Appointment of Mr. Harper as Chief Grain-Inspector in Chicago—The Salary-Steal Revolution—Biography of Mr. Lincoln—Political Sharpers at Springfield—The Anti-Tariff Revolution.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER—His Views on the Social Revolution Now Threatening—The Salaries of the Supreme Judges—The Future of the Supreme Court—Special Legislation—The Farmers' Movement—Judge Thornton's Resignation—Who Should Be His Successor—The Organization of the Supreme Court—Intended Resignation of Judge McAllister.

TEXAS CATTLE—Number of Head Transported During the Past Six Years.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—United States Treasury Statement for April 1.

"BRING ME WORD HOW TALL SHE IS"—A Beautiful Poem.

THIRD PAGE.

THE LOST "ATLANTIC"—Statements of Survivors—Capt. Williams' Statement—At the Scene—Taking Off the Survivors—The Ill-Fated Vessel—Chief-Officer's Statement—The Survivors at Halifax—Saved by the "Delta"—Disposition of the Saved—Statement of a Cabin-Passenger—Statements by Other Passengers and by Engineers—The Cause of the Disaster—Geography of the Lights—Scenes and Incidents—Corrected Lists of Lost and Saved—The Cargo—The Coal-Supply—Quartermaster Thomas' Statement—Quartermaster Raylance's Statement—A Boy's Statement—A Heartless Crew—The Investigation by the Dominion Government—Testimony of Capt. Williams and Others—Arrival of Rescued Passengers at Boston and New York.

A FEARFUL STORY—If True.

FOURTH PAGE.

EDITORIALS—Farmers and the Tariff—Tuesday's Elections—The "Atlantic" Investigation—Railroad Legislation—The Railroad Article in the Proposed New Pennsylvania Constitution.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES—Items of Interest from Various Points.

FEARFUL TORNADO—Detailed Account of the Burlington, Ia., Visitation—Seven Persons Killed and Twenty More or Less Injured—Great Destruction of Property.

THE SUPREME BENCH—"Reversing the Supreme Court"—Chief Justice Lawrence.

THE LOST ATLANTIC—A Connected Story of the Voyage and Foundering, as Told by the Steerage Passengers.

FIFTH PAGE.

THE STATE CAPITAL—The Railroad Bills—Railroad Passes—Chief Inspector of Grain—The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Declaring Railways Public Highways—A Question of Privilege: Senator Voris and Mr. Damo—Passage by the House of the Bill Providing for the Defense of Citizens Against Whom Suits Are Brought by Railroads—A Select Committee of Thirteen on Railroads—Grain Inspection—The Question of Adjournment—No Quorums.

PROLIFICACY—Four Children at One Birth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIXTH PAGE.

ANTI-MONOPOLY—The Great Convention of the Farmers at Springfield, Ill.—Delegations Present from 73 Counties in the State—The Grievances of the Farming Community Thoroughly Explained—They Demand Free Lumber, Free Iron, Free Vessels, and Lower Freights—The "Vested Rights" of Monopolists Have No Legal Existence—Eloquent Speeches by Govs. Beveridge, Palmer, and Others—The National "Salary-Grabbers" Emphatically Denounced.

THE STAY-OVERS—A Few Springfield Politicians Proceed to Reconsider the Action of the Farmers' Convention—Senator Castle, of DeKalb, First Hooted At, and Then Allowed to Speak—The Affair Finally Breaks Up Amid Great Disorder and Confusion.

THAT CAR OF OATS—Statements on the Other Side.

SEVENTH PAGE.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT—Convention of the Farmers of Ford County—Election of Delegates to the State Convention—Recommendation that Every Violation of the Railroad Law Be Prosecuted—Coles County Farmers' Convention—The Stand Taken by The Chicago Tribune.

THE FARM AND GARDEN—Seeding to Grass—Seeding with the Corn-Crop—Among the Spring Grains—Quantity of Seed to the Acre—Why the Crop Falls—Cider and Cider-Vinegar—Who Will Manufacture the Apparatus?—The Currant and Its Culture—A Wonderful Discovery in Regard to the Destruction of Insects—More Humbug Wanted.

MRS. SAM JONES—She Visits the City—A Case of Erysipelas, and a Simple Mode of Treatment—Common-Sense Doctors Wanted—The Mysteries of a Salt-Water Gargle—A Glossary of Medical and Law Terms Wanted—Not Pleasant Reading—Shopping on the New Plan of the Farmers' Clubs—Bartering for the Family Groceries—Buying Spring Bonnets—The Spring as Compared to Others—Gardening.

MIDDLEMEN—Grievances of the Farmers.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—An Interesting Story.

THE MODERN LOVER—A Poem of the Time.

EIGHTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL—Money-Matters in Chicago.

COMMERCIAL—Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Market, with Review for the Week—Herkimer County Dairy Market; European Markets; Buffalo, and Boston, Live-Stock Markets; New York Dry Goods Market; New York, St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Oswego, Baltimore, and Milwaukee Produce Markets.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

NOTE, DRAFT, AND Receipt Books,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Plants, Cut Flowers,
And Floral Designs for EASTER.
At W. D. ALLEN'S, 161 State-st.

REFLECTORS
For Stores, Halls, &c.; also, Outside Lamps, manufactured by OTIS & WAIT, 73 East Adams-st.

OPENING.

AT THE OLD STAND AGAIN!

The elegant HAIR DRESSING and BATHING ROOMS at the SHERMAN HOUSE will be opened on THURSDAY, April 10, 1873, by WM. A. HETTICH.

FINANCIAL.

$50,000

To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. EMIL JOSAPHAT, Banker, 164 East Randolph-st.

DIG.

Delays are dangerous, which fact should impress creditors and debtors alike of the importance of our collecting scheme and facilities. If we are unable to dig anything out of a debtor we publish his name. No collections, no charges. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 163 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,
Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

For Rent.
The first-class A No. 1 store, 40x160, northwest corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; on reasonable terms to desirable tenant. All modern improvements. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
Offices, first-class finish and well lighted, for $12, $15, $20 each, at 47 LaSalle-st., near Court-House Square. By WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT.
Store 83 Lake-st., 26x140, four stories and basement, vault and elevator. Opposite new Tremont House. Apply to W. H. CLARKE,
Room 14, southeast corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 & 330 West Madison-st.,
CORNER ABERDEEN,
We call attention to our very cheap Crashes, Napkins, Towels, Quilts, and Alpacas.
These Goods are selling rapidly, in full pieces and by the dozen.
10,000 yds. Hamburg Edging and Inserting, just opened and cheaper than ever.
Great Bargains in New Dress Goods daily.
JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
Late HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

For the First Time in the Market!

A NEW SUBDIVISION,
Between Division-st. and North-av.,
for sale by JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. The Lots front on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood-st., Girard-st., and Elk Grove-st. The prices are such as to make them a profitable investment to the purchaser. The block pavement on Milwaukee-av. will be completed this spring. Gas, water, and sewerage are already in. Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property
In Sections 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park.
Loans negotiated on city real estate.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,
Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Lease for Sale.
50 Rooms, in a good location in this city, doing a good business, on very advantageous terms. Cash required, about $10,000. For further particulars apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 151 Monroe-st.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses
Of every description, cleaned without removing trimmings (velvet or lace) by a new process, and by which the goods keep the same lustre and shape as when new.
A. SCHWARZ,
264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vienna Exposition.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons going to the Exposition at Vienna, that they CAN NOW OBTAIN THEIR PASSPORTS by calling upon or addressing me at my office, 187 East Madison-st., Chicago.
SIMEON W. KING,
Government Passport Officer and U. S. Commissioner at Chicago, Ill.

CARPET CLEANING.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.,
44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago.
Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at the shortest notice. No charge for cartage. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

TREES! TREES!
$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the
SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av.
R. J. LEWIS, Proprietor.
Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

PHOTO
Views of Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, and Residences made on short notice, at very reasonable rates.
WALLINGFORD HODGES,
Landscape Photographer,
278 State-st., corner Van Buren.

Roast Beef. Roast Beef. Roast Beef.
If you enjoy a fine cut of Roast Beef, go to
SNOAD & KENDEL'S, 160 East Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Possibility of Troublesome Relations with Cuba.

Pomeroy Wants the Senatorship Vacated by Caldwell.

The Senate Committee Investigating the Postal-Car Service.

Postmaster-General Creswell and the Baltimore "American."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CUBAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Fears are entertained here that a change of policy is about to take place among the Spanish volunteers in Cuba, which will give our Government considerable trouble. For some time past the volunteers have had the virtual management and direction of affairs in Cuba. This was especially so under the monarchy, with which the volunteers were closely allied. It is well known that they have no admiration for the Spanish Republic, and that they regard the United States with peculiar aversion. There is a report that the volunteers are maturing plans for taking possession of the island, and wresting it from Spain. In case of any revolution of this kind, it is believed that little respect would be shown for either the lives or the property of American citizens. The volunteers would murder and confiscate at will. They would not regard themselves as bound by the treaties now existing between the United States and Spain, and especially those relating to the Spanish possessions in America. In view of such a contingency, the Administration will probably strengthen our naval force in Cuban waters, and adopt such measures as will insure protection to the lives and property of American citizens in Cuba.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

It is asserted that Pomeroy is working assiduously to succeed Caldwell in the Senate. He has sent his paid agents already out into Kansas to work up his chances. Kansas politicians concede, however, that whoever is selected by Gov. Osborne for the temporary successor, will succeed before the Legislature when it comes to make a choice.

Caldwell has announced that he has abandoned politics forever, and that hereafter he will devote himself to commercial pursuits.

THE BALTIMORE SURVEYORSHIP.

Postmaster-General Creswell has shown his strength with the President by having the faithful Fulton removed from the Surveyorship of the Port at Baltimore.

This is the last Federal intrenchment occupied by this once powerful family, four brothers of which have done the Republic some service in civic positions since 1860.

The principle relied upon by the Fultons was Civil Service reform, added to the fact that they were editors of the powerful Administration organ of Baltimore. Against such a declaration as this, Creswell brought the argument that, during the last campaign and before the Philadelphia Convention, the Fultons were extremely chary in regard to their advocacy of Grant, and only came around to his support after the overwhelming unanimity of his second nomination, and the absolute assurance that Greeley could not be elected. All other considerations gave way to this latter presentation of the case, and the Creswellites to-day have been celebrating their last and greatest victory. Charles Gilpin, the successor to Fulton, is not a native of Maryland, and the only quality which he has to recommend him is his faithful devotion to the fortunes of Caldwell.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Charles Gelpin, Surveyor of Customs, Baltimore; H. C. Carter, Surveyor of Customs, St. Joseph, Mo.; Edward R. Roberts, Agent of Indians at the Creek Agency, Indian Territory. The President also signed the appointments of the following Postmasters: Luther Fillmore, Laramie City, Wyoming; Charles L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Louis F. Kloterman, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Daniel F. Braulteridger, Louisiana, Mo.; L. B. Cockern, Carthage, Ill.; Eliza Jane Graves, Onarga, Ill.; J. G. McPheeters, Bloomington, Ind.; Robert Shields, Neevah, Wis.

The President appointed the following Postmasters: David O. Adkinson, Virginia City, Nev.; Wm. Tracy, Flint, Mich.; Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.

THE PRESIDENT

will visit Richmond on the 10th of May, after his trip to Connecticut and the West, from which he will return to Washington early in May. He will leave Washington about Monday next for Connecticut, to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,839,600.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Senate Committee heard to-day the continuation of the arguments in reference to the postal-car question. President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Road, read extracts from the annual reports, showing the small profits resulting to the Company from the earnings of carrying the mails.

President Harris, of the Connecticut Valley Road, stated that his Company received $12,900 from the express per year, and if they were paid accordingly for the mails, they would get $45,950 yearly. As it is, they only get $10 for the round trip, by a 21-foot car with two messengers. If the latter paid their fare, it would cost them $7.

Mr. Hinckley, resuming, read documents to show the inequality of postal remuneration. His own Company received 62 cents per mile for a 30-foot car on the Baltimore Central Branch, while on the Delaware Branch they only received 14 cents per mile for thirty-feet cars. The mails were carried in the same class of cars on both branches. The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Davis will make an argument for the Post-Office Department.

FIRES.

Destruction of the McKeesport, Pa., Tube Works—One Life Lost—Immense Forest Fires in Virginia—Great Loss of Farm and Railroad Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—Rumors were current throughout the city, this evening, of a disastrous conflagration at McKeesport, Pa., involving an immense loss of life and property. Later reports indicate that the loss of property was heavy, but that the number of lives lost was greatly exaggerated.

About 5 o'clock this evening the trestle bridges supporting some twenty feet of the roof of the National Tube Works gave way with a loud report, breaking the gas conductor leading from the gas producers to the furnaces. The gas ignited, set fire to the mills and adjacent buildings, and in a few minutes all were wrapped in lurid sheets of flame. Over 200 men were working under the roof when it fell, and it was first supposed that many of these had perished, as the main channels of egress had been cut off by a burning mass of debris, but fortunately a portion of the wall on one side of the mill was thrown down, and through this the laborers were enabled to pass, and thus escape what otherwise must necessarily have been a speedy and most horrible death. A number of workmen received severe injuries from falling timbers, though only in one case did the injuries prove fatal. The connection of the water works was broken by the falling roof, thus rendering the hose useless. The works were the largest of the kind in the country, and were owned and conducted by Boston capitalists. The total loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance, $190,000.

GORDONSVILLE, Va., April 9.—A timber conflagration is raging on all sides of this village. The entire population is panic stricken, and some families are leaving their homes to avoid destruction. The fire commenced south of the village, on the farm of Mr. Michie, in Green Spring neighborhood, and swept across the railroad at Melton's, a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, three miles south of this place, destroying the station, dwelling-houses, and everything in its path. The railroad track is rendered impassable, and trains will be detained probably for hours. The fires have swept nearly all the fencing, etc., in their path, and caused great destruction to timber, houses, etc. The loss to the farmers is heavy. The fire has extended to the mountains and along the line of the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The latter will lose heavily on wood and buildings.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Arrival of Thirty-Five Survivors in this City Yesterday—Recovery of More Bodies from the Wreck.

Thirty-five survivors of the Atlantic disaster arrived in Chicago at an early hour yesterday morning, by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. They came in charge of Mr. Oscar Lagergren, an attache of the White Star Line offices in this city. The names and nationalities of those composing the party are as follows:

Swedish—Olaf Ericson, Olaf Anderson, O. Svengson, Nils Peterson, Johan Nelson, Julius Svenson, Peter Johnson, Andreas Bengston, Sven Bengston, Nils Oleson, Charles Johnson, Carl Svenson, Olaf Nilson, Peter Hawkinson, Johan Anderson, Gustav Peterson, A. M. Anderson, B. Braynelsonn, Andreas Ohlsen, Nils Olsen, Bengt Rawmason, Jonas Peterson.

English—Robert Wood, Henry Dry, Henry Goodall, George Parker, W. W. Harrison, W. Hagman, Thomas McNoft, Patrick Moor, Thomas Pratt.

Irish—John Lyons.

German—August Schaure.

The travelers were conveyed in omnibuses from the depot to the Hotel Denmark, on Milwaukee avenue; the Svea Hotel, on Chicago avenue, near Bremer street, and other taverns of lesser note among the Scandinavian nationalities, where they were treated to comfortable breakfasts and furnished with beds whereon to stretch their weary bodies. These arrangements were made by Mr. Lagergren, local agent of the White Star Line, and Mr. Johnson, pursuant to the instructions of Mr. Sparks, the New York agent. The steamship company bears all the reasonable expenses incurred by the emigrants until they reach their ultimate destinations.

About noon, Messrs. H. F. Jennison, of the Equitable Life Assurance Company; August Johnson, importer; Franz Henckel, of the firm of Spencer & Henckel; and Fred L. Fake, real estate dealer—the Committee of charitable gentlemen which went to work a few days ago to collect money for the relief of the sufferers—reported to the agent of the steamship company that they had secured a little over $2,000, and were prepared to distribute the money at any time and place that might be appointed.

The Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, was selected, and thither the Committee repaired. In a short time the survivors made their appearance in the hall, under the guidance of the White Star Line people and some of the officers of the Society Dania, the sole Scandinavian organization of the city. The emigrants looked worn and sad, and nearly all of them were very thinly dressed.

After a brief consultation with the officers of the White Star Line and the Society Dania, during which it was ascertained that another and larger party of survivors is expected here in a short time, the Committee decided to give each man $20, and take his receipt therefor, and retain the balance for the others.

The roll of names was then called out by Mr. Lagergren, and the distribution commenced. Before it ended, a Swede arose and in his native tongue publicly thanked the donors for their charity. He said that the emigrants were hospitably received everywhere along the line from Halifax to Chicago, and were treated with the utmost consideration. The memory of the disaster, and of the charity which it had evoked, would remain green in their minds forever.

Remarks of a similar nature were made by a young Englishman.

At the close of the distribution, the Committee adjourned, and the emigrants, happy in the possession of $20, which would have been considered a fortune by many of them even in their more posperous days, went to their stopping-places. The majority of them will probably proceed West to-day or to-morrow. John Lyons, the Irish boy, goes to Utica, in this State; the Danes go to Chebanse, on the Illinois Central Road, where there is a colony of that nationality; two or three of the Englishmen go to Milwaukee; and about the same number remain in the city.

The stories of the great disaster told by these emigrants are merely repetitions of those which have appeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It is the same horrible tale over again, of a thousand persons taken unawares and plunged at the dead hour of night into a tempestuous sea. Robert Wood, whose name appears first under the head of Englishmen, a man of considerable intelligence, and a sailor, relates his experience of the dreadful night at considerable length. He was one of the last persons taken from the rigging, and was almost frozen when rescued. The Captain could not be accused of anything after the accident happened; he acted with great bravery, and gave his orders with as much coolness and deliberation as if he stood on the deck of a sound steamer. Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, was highly spoken of. Had the people taken things more quietly, a far greater number could have been saved. They used to crowd on the line reaching to the rocks, and drag it under the water, so that many of those struggling across were swept off by the wild waves. Though he did not desire to blame Capt. Williams, he believed that he was rash and over-confident. He should have kept off shore until daylight, and then Halifax harbor could be made without difficulty or danger. His knowledge of the coast—the most dangerous on the whole North American line—appeared to be defective.

Mr. Wood will remain in the city for the present.

It is understood that the Relief and Aid Society has intimated its willingness to assist the shipwrecked people, if there should be any necessity therefor. The Society Dania and some German societies are engaged in raising contributions.

A movement has been set on foot for the purchase of two testimonial watches for Mr. Brady and the fisherman who assisted him in securing a line from the sinking vessel to a rock. Liberal contributions will unquestionably be secured when an official announcement is made by the persons who have taken the matter in hand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 9.—Martin Ryan, a coal miner of this township, and brother of Mrs. James Gallagher, whose husband is an employe of the Mattheissen and Hegler Zinc Company, of this city, sent money to his mother in Ireland to pay her fare and the fare of three young brothers and three sisters to this city. Subsequently he wrote to her, advising her not to start until April, but before receiving his letter she wrote that they would take passage at Queenstown on the Atlantic. There is therefore strong reason for apprehending that the mother and six children are included in the list of those who perished with the ill-fated steamer Atlantic.

[To the Associated Press.]

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9.—Five bodies were recovered from the wreck to-day, four steerage passengers and a sailor, all unrecognized. A plate was removed from the vessel's side, but it opened into the coal bunker, and was of no advantage. The divers continue to work, but will not do much until the arrival of the New York wreckers.

Detectives searched some of the houses in the vicinity of the wreck to-day, and discovered a few stolen articles.

The Collector goes down to the wreck to-morrow to investigate the smuggling stories, and take full charge of affairs on behalf of the Government.

The Court of Inquiry will be postponed until Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Ancient takes charge of the burial of all except those who are identified as Catholics, and taken to the Catholic Cemetery at Terrence Bay. He assists at the grave-digging, conveying bodies in boats, and reads the burial services.

Lake Navigation and Early Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 8.—The river is all open, and steamers are plying between Detroit, Sandusky, and Cleveland, and steamers have also started for the River St. Clair. The opinion is universal that they will get through all right.

Freights are looking unusually bright and plentiful. Fourteen cents is paid on wheat to Oswego; but few charters are reported. Coarse freights are plentiful, shippers offering $9, $11, and $13 per thousand on staves to Buffalo; $6 per thousand on dry pine boards from Detroit to Oswego; carriers asking $7; $1.25 per thousand is offered on hoops from Saginaw Bay to Oswego. No charters have yet been made; $3.50 per thousand is offered on boards from Alpena to Detroit, and 15¾ cents on railroad ties from Bear Creek to Cleveland. Up freights are firm, and the following charters have been made: Schooner Merrick, rock plaster from Alabaster to Milwaukee, $2.25 per ton, free in and out; propeller Caldwell, rock plaster from Alabaster to Port Washington, $3.50 per ton, free in and out. A large quantity of brick has been manufactured on the river, but no rates have yet been made. Freights of all kinds are plentiful, and rates are firm. Carriers are anticipating a good year.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada, April 9.—The Welland Canal will be opened on the 21st.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 9.—The steamer Jay Cooke has just returned here, having completed the round trip to Sandusky and back. She reports a large amount of ice on Lake Erie, but it is badly honeycombed, and only firm in a few places.

The steamer George Frost came down from Marine City, yesterday, and reports the ice in St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair so badly honeycombed that it cannot long impede navigation.

SPRING FRESHETS.

Great and Unexpected Rise in Eastern and Western Rivers—Destruction of Mills, Lumber Yards, and Other Property—Washing Out of Railway Embankments—Destruction of Trains—Great Inconvenience to Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 9.—The Missouri River is up fourteen feet above low water mark. The flats are all flooded, and at different points buildings are in danger. It is believed that this is the heavy rise of the season, as but little snow remains in the mountains to cause the June rise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At Danville the river is very high and rising, also at Wilkesbarre the Susquehanna is twenty-three feet high and rising. People on the banks have been compelled to move.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—The ice in the Hudson is moving at all points to-day, and the river will soon be open.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—Western bound passengers, who passed through this city last night, returned this noon to New York, being unable to get through on the Central Road, on account of the freshets.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The flood on the New York Central Railroad track, west of here, is causing serious damage to business interests. No trains have reached this city since yesterday morning. The track from Sprakers to Palatine Bridge was entirely submerged, in some places to the depth of three feet, by ice and water. A freight train was thrown from the track above Sprakers by the suddenness of the flood, and a number of cars damaged. A large section of the track is also reported washed away. The trains from west of Palatine Bridge can pass the obstructions. A large gang of men was sent to the obstructed part, and will repair the track as soon as the water subsides. A heavy passenger train left for the West at 2 this afternoon in hopes of getting through all right.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—The Susquehanna rose to twenty-three feet above low water mark. This morning there is a continuous sheet of water between Pike's Hotel and the bridge, and boats can be rowed the whole distance. The river is now falling slowly. At Eaton, the Delaware river is still twenty feet above low water mark, and rising.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 9.—The dam at Ramshorn pond, West Millbury, 500 feet long, gave way early this morning, and the water swept through the valley in West Millbury, Auburn, and the Southern part of this city. At West Millbury, Lombard's shingle yard was entirely destroyed, and two houses carried by the current a considerable distance. One was prevented going over the falls by being caught on the trees. Griggs' tannery was nearly destroyed, and three bridges across the highway were washed away, and the roads badly washed out. Larned's mill at Auburn is badly damaged, and 150 feet of the track of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, with a stone bridge, are washed away. The low lands in the southern portion of the city are flooded, and the damage will be very heavy. At 9 o'clock to-night it is thought no further damage will result, unless the Trowbridge dam, two miles from the city, breaks.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—White River is overflowing its banks, being 5 feet 8 inches below its highest known point.

ROCHESTER, April 9.—It is raining hard, but the Genesee River has not reached its greatest height. The Genesee Valley Canal, which runs paralell with the river for a long distance, is badly damaged.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—It is understood, unofficially that the new high dam across the Oswego River, near Oswego, was torn away yesterday. It belonged to the State and was near completion. Over $180,000 had been expended upon it, and a further appropriation was asked for. No particulars.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—The water in the Saginaw River is nearly up to the point reached by the flood two years ago, and still rising. Railroad communication with Bay City will be interrupted for a few days, but steamboats are running thence from East Saginaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 9.—The flood in the Illinois River has now reached such a stage as to render the city inaccessible to farmers residing south of the river, and mercantile trade is dull in consequence. The flood is still swelling at the rate of an inch an hour, and has reached a point about twenty-four feet above the old low water-mark.

FORT WAYNE, April 9.—The heaviest rainstorm for five years occurred here during the forty-eight hours ending with this morning, the fall being 3¾ inches. Owing to the destruction of a bridge about twenty-five miles north of here no trains went north on the Jackson & Saginaw Road. Owing to the washing away of an embankment near the St. Mary's River, in this city, no train went south on the Muncie Road.

TORONTO, April 9.—Almost every part of the Province of Ontario is visited at the present with spring floods. The damage done in the Thames, Grand River, and other large streams, is very great, and the water has been higher than for many years past. It has been raining almost constantly since Friday last. Thunder storms have been terrific. A great number of buildings and domestic animals have been struck by lightning. The railways have, in a few instances, been injured by the washing away of earth and culverts.

SPRINGFIELD.

Grain Inspection—Appointment—The Warehouse Commission—Correction—Honorary Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—Chief Inspector Harper appointed, and the Warehouse Commissioners confirmed, O. L. Parker, First Assistant Inspector at Chicago. Mr. Parker held the same position under the Board of Trade, and the selection is believed to be satisfactory to that body.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will hold a session in Chicago next Tuesday, and at that time the Inspector's and Register's Departments will be reorganized, and made to work under the new management.

In the report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Convention, in this city, last week, the credit of the resolution condemning the President and members of Congress on account of the salary steal was erroneously given to L. L. Morse, the Secretary of the Convention. The resolution was proposed and offered by Gen. John McConnell, of this county.

Ald. John Corcoran, of Chicago, received an honorary commission from the Governor to-day, as a delegate to the Vienna Exposition.

Railroad News.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The Governor has signed the Beach Pneumatic-Tube Railroad bill for New York, the Company having consented, at the suggestion of the Governor, to the insertion of a clause restricting the rates of passage for the entire length of the road.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 9.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Association last night, reliable information was received to the effect that responsible parties have agreed to furnish the iron and rolling-stock for the Indianapolis, LaSalle, & Clinton Railroad as soon as the route shall be graded, bridged, and tied. Col. Milo Smith, President of the road, stated that everything looked favorable as to the immediate success of the enterprise. Reports were received indicating the probability of the establishment of a car-wheel manufactory in this city this season.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—The first through train from the West in thirty-six hours passed here at 9 o'clock to-night, containing Western and California passengers.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Arrangements are being made to straighten the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, with a view of making it part of a new road under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under name of the New Jersey Railroad Company.

In the case of Pollard against the New Jersey Railroad Company for damages for injuries, the jury to-night returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $8,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 9.—Gen. O. Townsend, General Manager; Mr. F. Ford, Chief Engineer; Mr. Gill, General Superintendent, and Mr. Miglie, Superintendent of Construction and Repairs, all of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, arrived in this city this afternoon over the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. They are inspecting the road, and we understand that there is a chance for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad to pass into the hands of this Company. These gentlemen are accompanied by Gen. J. H. Wilson, Vice-President of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, and Col. E. C. Rice, Chief Engineer of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad.

FORT WAYNE, April 9.—The construction officers of the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were at Auburn, Ind., to-day, twenty miles north of here, letting the contracts for building of that road through to Chicago.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Thomas R. Sharp, by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, was elected Master of Transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Meyers and the Goodrich Case—The New Tribune Building—The Methodists—English Immigrants for Minnesota—The Bull's Head Bank—Disclaims Notoriety—Fatal Explosion—Died of His Injuries—The Lyon Statue—An Abortion Case—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Mrs. Lucetta Meyers, who is supposed to know more about the Goodrich murder than she has divulged, was remanded to Raymond Street Jail this afternoon in default of $1,000 bail, fixed by the Court this morning. She paced up and down her cell like a caged tigress for hours after her recommitment, but all efforts on the part of the police to pump her have proved unavailing.

Knox, the ex-policeman who is incarcerated on the charge of uttering forged checks, and who professes to know the assassin, although he refuses to reveal his name until released, has been placed in a cell above her's for the purpose of listening to her mutterings, and obtain if possible some further clue to the mystery.

The $100,000 insurance on Horace Greeley's life has been paid over to the *Tribune* Association. It is to be used toward the erection of a new memorial building in the spring, to cost $1,000,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—The East Methodist Conference yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the passage, by the Legislature, of the Local-Option law, and demanding the enactment of a Civil Damages bill similar to the one now in force in Illinois.

One hundred English farmers, bound for Minnesota, arrived here yesterday. George Rodgers, of Somersetshire, is the President of the colony, which will settle on a tract 24 by 12 miles in extent, and situated, according to the President, 12 miles east of Glyndon, 20 east of Morehead, 80 west of Brainard, and 230 from Duluth. Two thousand farmers are expected during the present year to settle in the same section.

The Grand Jury have found four indictments against Wm. H. Merritt, the assistant cashier, and three against James Peck, late receiving teller, of the Bull's Head Bank. The former are for forgery and embezzlement, and the latter for grand larceny and embezzlement. Both have filed bonds for trial. The defalcation is said to be $340,000.

The Produce Exchange will adjourn over Good Friday.

John Hanley, the boy who was saved from the wreck of the Atlantic, declines to join a traveling show, and remains with his friends in Newark, N. J., receiving the contributions of his admirers.

Michael Dupins was killed this morning, and David Geary fatally injured, by a premature explosion on the Underground Railroad, at Ninety-second street.

Jacob Young, one of the three persons stabbed by rowdies in the Third avenue store on St. Patrick's Day, died last night. No arrests.

The statue of Gen. Lyon, intended for St. Louis, is now on exhibition in this city.

Helena Kalls, a doctress, was arrested to-day on a charge made by Mrs. Arlington, who claims to be the wife of Gen. Fred W. Arlington, of having procured an abortion on her. Mrs. Arlington was found lying on the sidewalk on Monday suffering intensely, and she is now at the Long Island College Hospital, where it is now stated she cannot survive.

Judge Tappan decided to-day that Mrs. Meyers, the witness in the Goodrich case, should be discharged on her own recognizance and a surety of $1,000.

The Supreme Court has cut down the claim of Charles Grudet, the street-paving contractor, from $31,532 to $13,200.

The Erie Railway authorities announce that all the obstructions of the road at Port Jervis have been removed.

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Details of Municipal and State Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—The entire Citizens' ticket, with one exception, was carried yesterday. The Water-Works propositions were all defeated, not obtaining a two-thirds vote on any of them. This sends them over another year.

The largest meeting ever assembled in this city is now assembled in Turner Hall, celebrating the result of yesterday's election.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—The election returns come in so slowly, and with so many omissions, that only the official count can determine which candidate is elected. City Solicitor Wright, Liberal Republican, for the Constitutional Convention, is so little ahead as, in the absence of complete returns, to leave it in question whether he is elected.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Returns from the entire county of the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention are not yet in, but the general result is the election of four delegates whom the Liberal-Democrats and Republicans all nominated, and of six whom the Democrats and Liberals specially supported. The successful candidates are the following: Rufus King, George Hoadley, Julius Freeberg, Elias H. Johnson, R. M. Bishop, J. L. Keck, Samuel F. Hunt, J. P. Carberry, Charles W. Rowland.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—The returns from the various counties of Ohio are so few of them official that it is impossible to definitely state whether the Republicans or Democrats have a majority in the Constitutional Convention. From the most reliable returns received up to this hour, the political complexion of the Convention will be 51 Republicans to 40 Democrats, and 7 Liberals, with seven counties yet to hear from.

The Mormons.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 9.—The Spring Conference of the Latter Day Saints closed yesterday. It was not so large or successful as usual. A number of prominent church men were sent on a mission to Europe and the islands in the Pacific. The new offices created and filled were occasioned by the resignation of Brigham Young as Trustee in trust of the Church. Twenty-five thousand dollars bonds are required of the Trustee in trust of the Church, and $10,000 of the assistants, who handle $500,000 and more funds yearly.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—A special from Salt Lake City, says that the Mormon problem in Utah is solved, and the war will be transferred to Arizona. Some prominent Mormons, with large business interests, state that they will remain until they sell out. Brigham Young, yesterday afternoon, publicly, in the Tabernacle, before an immense audience, resigned the position of Trustee in trust of the vast Mormon Church property and funds. He said "that he was going so far south that the telegraph would not reach him."

Reception of a Governor.

DENVER, Col., April 9.—Gov. Sam H. Elbert received an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival from Washington. Thousands were waiting at the depot, and upon the arrival of the train escorted him to his residence, where he received an address of welcome, and hearty cheers were given for the Governor and President Grant. Gov. Elbert's appointment is exceedingly popular with both parties and all classes of the people.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—The Senate today passed the House Railroad bill in an amended form. The amended bill, after companies have taken advantage of the release of payment of principal or interest of bonds issued to them, provides that the surrendered aid shall not be rewarded to other companies, but does not repeal the law of 1868, under which the bonds were issued. An amendment offered to the bill, that this intention and the meaning of this act is that no more State aid bonds shall be issued to any railroad, was voted down by the same majority that passed the bill. The vote on the measure stood 14 to 12. Seven Republicans voted with the five Democrats against the bill. A majority of the Special Committee of twelve appointed to look after the finances of the State, reported a bill authorizing the Governor to issue $2,000,000 gold bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest in gold, to supply deficiencies in the Treasury. After the passage of the Railroad bill by the Senate to-day, the price of State scrip fell from 40 to 25 cents.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—There was no quorum last night, and scarcely a quorum to-day. No bills were passed. The business done was chiefly in Committee of the Whole. The House passed the Committee of the Whole bill for the collection of industrial statistics of the State concerning all branches of commerce, manufacture, mining, etc. The Senate annihilated, after considerable debate, the bill amending the law regulating the Government University of imposing $50 matriculation fee on students from other States. Senator Brewer maintained that the Legislature had no right to interfere with the Regents of the University. The Senate holds an evening session.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—In the Senate this morning bills were introduced regulating the control and leasing of railways, and to amend the Municipal Corporation law; to appropriate lands lying outside of such corporations for such purposes. The following bill passed: House bill to enable publishing companies, incorporated under the laws of Ohio to increase their capital stock. A message was received from the Governor, communicating the resignation of H. P. Gee, as Senator from the Thirty-third District.

In the Senate this afternoon, after a long discussion, Gardner's bill prescribing the compensation of County-Auditors and Treasurers failed to pass; yeas, 11; nays, 14. The Senate bill to provide that turnpike-roads may be done under the supervision of the trustees of the road, or under the direction of a road superintendent, and the House joint resolution for the appointment of seven commissioners to attend the Vienna Exposition, were adopted. In the House, during the discussion of the general appropriation, a motion to appropriate $130,315 for the payment of damages done by the Union forces during the Morgan raid was defeated; yeas, 30; nays, 47.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Senate to-day rejected a motion for the retention of Comptroller Green, of New York City, till the end of his term, and determined that there shall be a new election in November next, and every four years thereafter, the term of the incumbent to commence Jan. 1.

In the Assembly, to-day, the Police Justices' bill was ordered to a third reading. It provides for the removal of the present Justices, and the appointment of their successors.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The "Local Option" bill passed the Assembly to-night.

The Committee investigating the Erie Railway matters made a special report, and asked an extension of time to April 14 to make a full inquiry into the charges made against certain members of the Legislature, which was granted.

The Governor has signed the Civil Rights bill.

DES MOINES.

Serious Accident—The State Reform School—Farmers' Convention—The Oil Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., April 9.—A serious accident occurred yesterday at the State Agricultural College, at Ames, caused by the explosion of a mixture of ether vapor and oxygen gas. Prof. Foote and E. A. Payne, a student, were seriously burned.

There are already 119 inmates in the new State Reform School at Eldora.

A district Grange Convention will be held at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 10. Three hundred granges will be represented. Gov. Carpenter will be present and address the Convention.

Work recommences on the Baylorville oil wells to-morrow. A company has been organized who propose to find oil, tap a volcano or else discover what causes the unending escape of gas and oil in the well already dug.

THE ROCHESTER DISASTER.

Search for the Victims of the Accident on Tuesday Evening—Not Known How Many Perished.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9.—The body of young Pratt is not yet found; neither is it settled how many perished with him. Men have been at work all day grappling for the bodies supposed to be in the flooded basement, but nothing was brought to the surface save a hat and umbrella. The latter article proved not the one carried by the drowned youth. One of those who escaped states that two or three strangers were among the number thrown into the water. A moment before, as they saw the damage the flood was doing, he heard them say: "Glad we don't live in Rochester." It is believed those persons failed to struggle from beneath the falling timbers and toppling wall.

Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 9.—The trial of Mrs. Anna Adair, of Lorraine, for the alleged poisoning of her husband in January last, was commenced here to-day. After the hearing of a large amount of testimony she was discharged, it being clear that the arsenic found in the stomach of the deceased had been administered by himself. It also transpired that his father, grandfather, mother, and sister had committed suicide. The result of the trial is received here with great satisfaction. The prisoner, who is a delicate, lady-like woman, was heartily congratulated on her release.

NEW YORK, April 9.—In the Van Sycklee murder trial, in Brooklyn, the jury to-day brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 9.—David Bell, who was arrested at Mount Vernon, Iowa, last week, for the murder of a widow named Gladstone, who died at Marshalltown, at the Willard House, a week ago, from the effects of abortion, was brought to Marshalltown; tried there yesterday, and acquitted for want of evidence. The testimony pointed more strongly to Dr. Waters, the attending physician, as having been directly instrumental in producing Mrs. Gladstone's death, and that conduced mainly to Bell's acquittal.

FORT WAYNE, April 9.—Dr. T. S. Virgil, against whom a charge of producing an abortion was preferred some weeks since, had his trial in the Criminal Court to-day, and was promptly acquitted, the jury not leaving their box.

Live Stock Smothered.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—A live stock train arrived yesterday morning from Chicago, and when the train stopped at East Liberty nearly all the stock was found to be smothered. The hogs smothered number nearly 1,200 and cattle nearly 200, besides a number of sheep. The hogs belonged to Samuel Allerton, of Chicago. The stock was all consigned to parties in the Eastern market, at Communipaw. Nearly every train arriving had more or less stock smothered. All the wagons in East Liberty were brought into requisition yesterday to remove the carcasses to the bone-boiling establishments. The excitement in East Liberty is very great, owing to the stench in the neighborhood.

Successful Forgeries.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 9.—A man calling himself C. Hanicke, and representing himself as doing business for T. Hunter, grain dealer, appeared in this city a few days ago, and, by the usual preliminaries, succeeded in getting cashed, at the Evansville National Bank, a forged check for $1,000, signed "N. Ellis," and one at the First National for $2,390, signed "H. Volberg." The forgeries were discovered a few hours after the money was paid, but the forger escaped.

THE COURTS.

Transfer of the Brine---Board of Trade Case.

The Value of Chicago Land Practically Taught.

Melancholy Termination of Two Trading Partnerships.

Instance of the Dangers of Trust Deeds.

Samuel E. Gross is the victim of neglected opportunities in the land speculating way. On the 27th of November, 1871, Hannah F. Dunlap was the owner of Lot 62, School Trustees' Subdivision of the north part of Section 6, 39, 13, being about two acres of land on Madison street, near the western limits of Chicago, in the town of Cicero; which, on the 7th of July, 1872, said Gross agreed to purchase for $2,500, paying $100 down therefor, with a clause in the agreement that unless the bargain was completed on the terms of payment then stipulated, namely, $400 cash, five days after the delivery of a good warrantee deed and title, and the balance in three equal annual payments. The defendant having failed, as the plaintiff alleges, in this contract, suit is now brought to set aside the receipt on the ground of its being forfeited as liquidated damages; and that the estate may be declared free from such lien. The property has largely increased in value; hence the anxiety of the complainant to get rid of all liability to complete the sale; and equal anxiety on the part of the defendant to insist on his receipt being considered good.

END OF A STONE-CUTTERS' PARTNERSHIP.

James Ralston and others yesterday brought suit against John Edwards for a dissolution of partnership, for an accounting, and to restrain any interference on the part of the latter with the property of the firm of Edward Rush & Co. The complainants affirm that they, together with defendant, on the 13th of May last, entered into partnership in the above name, for the purpose of carrying on business as stone-cutters, defendant to attend to the books, make contracts, etc., and the others do do the sweat of the brow part of the programme. Their modest capital did not exceed the sum of $1,000. John Edwards was unequal to the temptations that assail a master stone-cutter when not upon contract-taking expeditions, and from a convivial sort of fellow, whom it was pleasant to drive a bargain with over a glass of lager, he fell beneath the iron sway of the rosy god,—that is to say, he is charged with having become an habitual drunkard. His books have not been kept, and his accounts are an awful mystery to which the Chaldean characters were as long primer caps. The complainants tried kindness and a change of department for poor Jack, but poor Jack yearned with ever-increasing energy to whet his whistle at the fount of Bourbon. Wherefore, the complainants pray the Court as above stated, before Johnnie brings their stone-whitened hairs with sorrow to the Bankruptcy Court.

DILATORY BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

THE TRIBUNE has frequently called attention in its columns to the unnecessary dilatoriness which seems inseparable from bankruptcy proceedings, and to the short-comings of Assignees. A very striking instance of the cause of our unavailing reference to these evils will be found below. The attention of the press has been called to the present position of the Garden City Insurance Company. H. P. Smith, acting as attorney for H. P. Smith & Co., filed a petition in the United States District Court on the 14th of August last, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of this Insurance Company, and on the following day a rule to show cause was issued, returnable before Register Hibbard on the 31st idem. The Marshal duly served the rule, and on the 31st a stipulation was filed, extending the time to answer the rule 15 days, upon the expiration of which the Company's attorneys filed a demurrer to the petition. Leave was given, a month later, to Homer Cook to become a party to the petition, and to prosecute in case of failure on the part of the original petitioners. The Company was adjudicated bankrupt by default on the same day, and twenty days were given in which to file schedule. Strange to say, no warrant was issued, no meeting of the Company's creditors was called, and its affairs have not been placed under the charge of an Assignee or other official. According to the record, Mr. Smith's final action was to obtain, on 18th October, 1872, a copy of the order of adjudication. It is stated that certain creditors, with an eye to realizing the utmost from the concern, have been offered as much as 25 per cent for their claims. The allegation is made that the claims of the Company against the Commercial Insurance Company, by no means inconsiderable, are being pressed; these claims arising from the responsibility of the Commercial to make good the Garden City Company's re-issued risks. A successful issue to their action would greatly increase the percentage the Garden City Company will pay.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGED PREMISES AND FORECLOSURE.

M. T. W. Lathrop brings an action against Benjamin Newell, Harriet Newell, S. R. S. Ufford, and the Union Mutual Insurance Company, in the shape of a bill to foreclose mortgage. Complainant avers that on the 17th day of February, 1870, Benjamin Newell delivered him his promissory note, at three years' date, for $2,288.26, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; that Newell, being, or pretending to be, seized in fee of the following real estate, viz.: Lots 11 and 12, Block 1; Lots 11 and 12, Block 2, in part of the southeast ¼ of Sec. 9, lying east of the Rock Island Railroad, Township, 8, 14, and being the same property conveyed, or pretending to be conveyed, by Daniel C. Nicholls and others to Newell, on 17th February, 1870, together with his wife, Harriet Newell, delivered to complainant a mortgage thereon to secure said promissory note; that no payment has been made upon the note, except $150 interest; that the mortgaged premises are an insufficient security therefor; that Newell, being insolvent, and without means of paying his creditors, on Aug. 7, 1871, assigned by deed to Stephen R. S. Ufford, as trustee, all his interest and equity of redemption in said real estate, which Ufford still holds; and that the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company also claim to have an interest in said lands. Complainant asks that Benjamin Newell, Harriet Newell, Stephen R. S. Ufford, and the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company be made defendants in the suit, and that a final hearing of the case, a decree for a foreclosure, barring defendants' equity and vesting the title in fee in complainant, be entered; failing that, that a decree be entered for sale of the premises, and that defendants be foreclosed of all equity of redemption on and to said premises.

THE DANGERS OF TRUST DEEDS.

Dewitt Davis declares, in a bill filed yesterday, in the Circuit Court, that he employed John F. Latshaw to purchase land for him, and that the latter did so, and, by various pretexts, got him to purchase a number of lots in Irving Park, and to have them transferred to his (Latshaw's) wife, as in trust, until the payment of the notes that had been given. Now Latshaw is declared to be holding on to the trust deed, claiming the property as his wife's, and Davis wants the Court to have the lots reconveyed to him by the original seller, and to cancel the deed to the Latshaws.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE.

Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, chancery side, by Judge Williams, in the suit Henry W. Kingsbury, by Anson Sperry, his guardian, v. John N. A. Griswold, James Clapp, Ambrose E. Burnside, Jane E. Kingsbury, Thomas Swann, and S. B. Buckner, it was formally decreed, the defendants being called and not appearing, that the bill of complaint be taken as confessed, and that the said complainant is the owner in fee simple of the premises therein referred to, namely, what is usually known as the Kingsbury estate, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Wells & Faulkner, Allen, Coryell & Co., and Boies, Fay & Conkey, on Tuesday filed petition for adjudication of G. P. Van Deman, of Ottawa, LaSalle County, claiming as creditors for goods supplied to the aggregate of $998.77. They allege various acts of bankruptcy, among them the sale of his entire stock to Phillips Brothers, part of the proceeds of which he has removed beyond the State, after which he removed himself. They charge also that said Phillips Bros. is a clerk, formerly in the employ of Van Deman, who knew perfectly well that the latter had bought and not paid for the above goods. He settled with Van Deman by part cash and part land in Kansas, on which Van Deman has gone to live. The total amount paid by Phillips for the stock was less than the original cost price, and petitioners pray an injunction restraining the sale of any part of the stock until further order of the Court.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TROUBLES.

Carle M. Emdahl seeks, in the Superior Court, for a dissolution of the co-partnership existing between himself and O. P. Risberg. On the 1st April,—an ominous date,—1872, he entered into partnership with defendant, intending, with a cash capital of $800, to carry on business as photographers at No. 232 Blue Island avenue. Risberg was to keep the books, subject to inspection of plaintiff, who avers that in keeping them he displayed talent of a culinary, rather than a clerical, character. In fact, plaintiff alleges that he "did" him, and that defendant now threatens to sell out the establishment for his own peculiar benefit. To forestall this intention, the Court issued its injunction bond.

D. Torrens & Co., of New York, on Tuesday petitioned for the adjudication of Arnold & Sisson, of Lockport, in the County of Will, Illinois, claiming as creditors on an unpaid note of $600.

The proceedings in the suit, Brine v. The Board of Trade, for mandamus to show cause why he should not be readmitted to his rights and privileges as a member of the Board of Trade, were yesterday dismissed in the United States Circuit Court, by plaintiff, and commenced in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The Assignee of Chandler, Pomroy & Co. yesterday reported to the Register. He has a balance in hand of $15,073.69. In the estate of Peyton R. Chandler, the Assignee reported a balance of $21,512.48.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Railway yesterday petitioned in the Circuit Court for right of way on the following property, to which Patrick Egan and Margaret Egan lay claim, viz.: 25 feet, more or less, off the west end of Lot No. 1, in Block 12, of the original town, now City of Chicago. The ground is wanted for a depot.

Georgiana S. Cress et al. bring suit in the Circuit Court against Mary L. Clark, Virginia E. Osborne, and Grace L. Osborne on a petition for partition of a tract of land lying in the County of Cook, viz.: Five acres of land, being the north half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, in Township 39, north of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, otherwise known as the north half of Block 51, in the City Council's Subdivision of Sub-Section 19.

Asa D. Waldron et al., before Judge Porter, sought to recover from Joseph Moffatt and Samuel Simmons the sum of $2,500 on a bond of that amount. Plaintiffs got judgment on the tug E. P. Dow, owned by defendants, in the Superior Court, for the sum of $1,260.50, and costs. The tug appealed to the Supreme Court, and the defendants to the present action gave plaintiff a conditional bond of $2,500, the condition being that in the event of their appeal being successful, the bond should be null and void, but if unsuccessful, it should remain in force. Defendants lost the appeal, and as plaintiffs have never been able to recover the judgment of either Court, they brought the present action. The case, which was interesting, took up the attention of the Court during the entire afternoon, and the jury retired with instructions to return a sealed verdict.

The case of Fullam v. Larned, a petition for mechanics' lien, interesting probably to the parties to the suit, but possessing no points pleasing to the reading public, monopolized a second day in Judge Booth's Court. It will be taken up again to-morrow.

The case of Bright & Co. v. heirs of P. F. W. Peck, for execution of a land contract given by Peck to J. P. Iglehart, came up before Judge Gary. The land involved is of considerable value, consisting of twenty-two feet front on Van Buren street, east of State street. The case will occupy the attention of the Court to-day.

Judge Gary issued a decree of divorce annulling the bonds of matrimony hitherto existing between Mr. and Mrs. Freelove.

Tranquility and ease were the rule at the Criminal Court, yesterday. Not a single case occupied Judge Farwell's attention. The decision of Judge Williams in the Klokke case is anxiously looked forward to.

Elizabeth Thompson, administratrix, brings an action against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, in the Superior Court, for trespass on the case, laying damages at $5,000.

Edmund Willets sues J. J. C. Gillespie, in assumpsit, for $4,000 damages.

James H. Keeler brings action, in the Circuit Court, against Edward Hall, on attachment bond, for $325.

In Philip Murphy v. Charles Cummings, a new suit in the Circuit Court, plaintiff petitions for mechanics' lien on Nos. 106 and 108 Shurtleff avenue.

The United States Courts were yesterday deserted. Judge Blodgett did not hold Court, and Judge Drummond was engaged in the profound study of any quantity of tangled cases on which he will some day be called upon to deliver decisions.

The case of Johnson v. Dasso was tried before Judge Rogers yesterday morning. The defendant committed trespass in removing from the house of plaintiff, who is living apart from her husband, a stove and stove-pipe and sundry other articles of the value of $16. The plaintiff is a Scandinavian, and does not talk English, and Judge Rogers, not liking the looks of the translator brought forward by plaintiff's counsel, admitted the evidence of her daughter. Upon it the jury found a verdict for plaintiff with $50 damages.

Louis Rienon v. G. H. Hellman, before Judge Rogers, was a case for trespass, plaintiffs asking $5,000 for alleged false imprisonment. During the fire plaintiff and his father removed Hellman's personal effects into a place of safety, so safe, indeed, that he alleges he never recovered them. Acting upon the information and advice of a policeman, Hellman had Rienon arrested on a charge of larceny, and tried by Justice Scully, who discharged him. Plaintiff's counsel ridiculed the idea of larceny, and showed that his client had been thrice cleared in Court of the imputation. The case will be concluded this morning.

In Judge Tree's Court the $10,000 attorney's fee case occupied the whole day, and promises to take up considerable time before it is concluded.

The case of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company v. Peter Schlamel terminated yesterday, the jury finding for the plaintiff, with 6 cents damages. The effect of this verdict upon the Company's stock will doubtless be noticed in the commercial columns of city dailies.

Howard A. Streight brings action against Stephen S. Jones, in the Circuit Court, to replevin three oil paintings, of the aggregate value of $500, one of them a portrait by Paul Potter, which he alleges defendant is retaining wrongfully.

Kasper G. Smith et al. sue Henry and Frederick Koisting, in trespass on the case; damages, $2,000.

Thomas M. Jones et al. sue, in the Superior Court, in assumpsit, August Wallbaum, William Soefker, John Willard, and John Wetzler for $2,800, made up of a sight draft accepted by them on the 31st January, 1871, for $300, still unpaid, and five separate amounts of $500 each, liabilities arising in the course of business with plaintiffs.

Thomas Dana et al. yesterday commenced suit against Charles B. and Theodore F. Brown, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages, in the United States Circuit Court.

The motion for new trial, in the case of Bessler v. Stephani, will be argued before Judge Tree on Saturday.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—10,940—Thomas Dana, Charles E. Richmond, Wm. H. Raymond, Thomas Dana, the second, and William Young v. Charles B. Brown and Theodore F. Brown; assumpsit, $5,000. 10,941—Thomas C. Williams v. John H. Howard, J. H. Pray, and E. R. Case; assumpsit, $1,000. 10,942—F. M. Holmes & Co. v. H. Liebenstein & Co.; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—3,855—Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company v. Ingalls Carlton; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,952—Albert L. Webb et al. v. John C. Kees; assumpsit, $600. 42,953—Appeal. 42,954—Joseph T. Ryerson v. Belden F. Culver; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,955—Appeal. 42,956—Appeal. 42,957—Elizabeth Thompson, Administratrix, v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; trespass on the case, $5,000. 42,958—Edmund Willets et al. v. I. J. C. Gillespie; assumpsit, $4,000. 42,959—Milton T. Morse v. Charles H. Scanlon; assumpsit, $500. 42,960—Carl M. Ekdahl v. O. P. Risberly; petition to dissolve partnership and for injunction restraining the sale of property. 42,961—Thomas M. Jones et al. v. August Wallbaum, William Soefker, John Williams, and John Wetzler; assumpsit, $2,800. 42,962—Henry Greenbaum et al. v. Warwick Martin; petition to supply record. 42,963—Henry W. Greenbaum et al. v. John W. Hughes et al.; petition to supply record. 42,964—Henry Greenbaum et al. v. Rodney M. Whipple and John R. Pollard; petition to supply record.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,499—Appeal. 6,500—Appeal. 6,501—Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad v. Patrick Egan and Margaret Egan; petition for right of way. 6,502—Appeal. 6,503—Georgiana S. Cress et al. v. Mary J. Clark, Virginia E. Osborne, Grace L. Osborne; petition for partition. 6,504—Seth Gage et al. v. Joseph Hopson; assumpsit, $2,500. 6,505—Jeremiah McMahon v. Patrick Foley; assumpsit, $2,500. 6,506—Wilhamena Johnson et al. v. John Atwater; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,507—James Liddle et al. v. Hugh Somers; assumpsit, $763.70. 6,508—Appeal. 6,509—Appeal. 6,510—D. K. Bryant v. R. E. Griffith and C. A. Murphy; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,511—Lucy W. Ballard et al. v. H. N. Heald; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,512—Isaac H. Keeler v. Edward Hall; attachment bond, $325. 6,513—Moses F. W. Lathrop v. Benjamin Newell, Harriet Newell, H. R. S. Afford, and Union Life Insurance Company; petition to foreclose mortgage. 6,514—DeWitt Davis v. I. F. Latshore; bill. 6,515, 6,516, 6,517—Appeals. 6,518—Restored case. 6,519—James Ralston et al. v. John Edwards; bill for injunction. 6,520—Howard A. Streight v. Steven S. Jones; replevin of paintings, $500. 6,521—Hannah F. and Samuel Dunlop v. Samuel E. Gross; bill. 6,522—George J. Burie v. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago; petition for mandamus. 6,523—Kasper G. Schmidt and Herman G. Glade v. Henry and Frederick Kwisting; case, $2,000. 6,524—Kimble & Sheridan v. Daniel Daly; assumpsit, $500. 6,525—Same v. John W. Walker; same, $500. 6,526—Same v. John W. Walker and Leroy Doud; same, $500. 6,527—Phillip Murphy v. Charles Cummings et al.; petition for mechanic's lien on Nos. 106 and 108 Shurtleff avenue.

CRAIN'S PERFIDY.

The Bogus Railroad President Not Only Beats His Creditors, but Deserts His Wife, Leaving Her in a Destitute Condition--Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the daily issue of your paper of the 8th there appeared an article, headed "Where's Crain?" in which appears the following: "Mrs. Crain, who is still in the city, has ordered that all his letters be delivered to her, and manifests no harrowing apprehensions as to his safety." Being confident that you will gladly rectify any mistake that has been made regarding Mrs. Nellie Crain, wife of George H. Crain, at her own request, as well as her sympathising friends, please permit the following to appear in the columns of your paper: Mrs. Nellie Crain, who has been most foully deserted by her husband, most positively affirms that she has at no time, either in public or private, ordered any of his letters to be delivered to her, and the person or persons so informing any one connected with your paper, has or have positively falsified, and knowingly. Three days after the departure of George H. Crain from the city, was the first Mrs. Crain heard or knew of his wrong doings. From the moment of said hearing, not an hour has passed that tears of deep regret were not shed by her, nor one moment that did not carry with it the most harrowing pangs and anxieties as to his welfare and whereabouts. Not one letter has this deserted wife received, since his departure, from him. To be deserted, and left entirely penniless, seems quite enough, but to have some malicious wretch and unprincipled being falsify to your reporters, thereby conveying the impression that the injured and destitute wife should bear a portion of the wrong doings of the husband, when the wife is entirely innocent, is far too much. The wife most deeply regrets her husband's bad acts, and keenly feels the shafts of suspicious looks cast upon her. Mrs. Crain is, in every respect, a lady, and timely warning is hereby given to any who may attempt to circulate the opposite. Being entirely innocent, she must not, nor shall not, suffer, because her husband has done wrong. Though wronged, and deeply so, by her husband, Messrs. Grant & Cudney, of the Orient House, and also James F. Weber, of the Bigelow House, are deserving of the kindest thanks of all for their kindness to her, which will appear in the following letters. THOMAS J. WELLS.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1873.

Messrs. Grant & Cudney, Proprietors of Orient House:

Mrs. Nellie Crain, wife of George H. Crain, came to my house this morning, in so destitute a condition that I deemed it not only a duty, but indeed a privilege, to render all assistance in my power to lighten the burden now weighing her down. I therefore gave her all the goods in my possession belonging to her. Her husband has undoubtedly deserted her, and also left her unprotected and entirely penniless. To retain her goods, under such circumstances, I have not the heart, though her husband still is in debt to me for board. In behalf of Mrs. Nellie Crain, permit me, gentlemen, to solicit for this distressed and deserted one the return of her goods, thereby rendering her burden still lighter, and also to hasten her departure and return to her widowed mother. Ardently hoping and truly desiring your acquiescence in this charitable request, and handing you this through Thomas J. Wells, with great respect, I am, etc.,

JAMES F. WEBER, Proprietor Bigelow House.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1873.

Mr. Cudney, Proprietor Orient Hotel:

In the days that have passed since leaving your charitable roof, I have used every effort to ascertain everything about my husband that I possibly could, and I have found the charges to be only *too true*, and myself a deserted wife! He has not only taken from you, but taken from me *all I have in the world*. I am destitute and I now appeal to your heart to give to me what you hold. There is nothing there that could be of any value to you or to any one but myself, and some of the things belong to *my mother*. I am thoroughly convinced, and you must be, that he will never come back to redeem them for me, as you hoped, and as I hoped. He left me destitute of money to get even bread to keep me from starving. Now, as a last resort, I beseech you to give me what little I have left, that I may have courage to start and earn my living. He has deceived me more than any one else, and I am the deepest sufferer. If you are not charitable to me, what shall I do? for I have no way of meeting my present necessities. May you think of this and realize how noble this act would be. Heaven bless you and yours and open your heart to me, a deserted wife, MRS. NELLIE CRAIN.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1873.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1873.

James F. Weber, Esq., Proprietor Bigelow House:

DEAR SIR: Your note, handed us by Thomas J. Wells, has been received and duly considered. Our intention from the first was not to discommode or in any way injure Mrs. Nellie Crain, but we deemed it proper to retain all goods of both in our possession, until we were fully satisfied with regard to George H. Crain. Now that we are so convinced of Mrs. Nellie Crain being deserted by her worthless husband, we unhesitatingly give her all, and our best wishes also. We are convinced of his perfect meanness, and sympathize deeply with the deserted wife. Very respectfully,

GRANT & CUDNEY, Proprietors Orient House.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Evanston was held Tuesday night in the office of Theodore Reese, the Clerk. The members of the Board present were: President Charles J. Gilbert, Charles F. Grey, and Ambrose Foster. The Clerk of the Board, Theo. Reese, presented the following report:

I would most respectfully present the following report of expenditures ordered by the Board from the 1st day of January, 1872, to April 1, 1873:

Improvement of streets, crosswalks, etc.	$2,026.87
Lighting streets	1,342.89
Police and fire	947.35
Street Commissioners	300.00
Clerk	200.00
Fire engine and hook and ladder truck	2,700.00
Fire bell	140.00
Altering Town Hall, mounting bell, repairs, and supplies for engine	389.58
Insurance on Town Hall for two years	52.00
Printing, advertisements, and village seal	44.65
Making and recording plats of additions	63.25
Gas	16.63
Wood	6.50
Rent of ground for Town Hall	40.00
Use of Lyon's Hall for public meeting	15.00
Legal services	115.00
	$8,399.62
Interest on orders	484.51
Total	$8,884.13

Of this amount, $3,439.58 is chargeable to the establishment of a Fire Department, and $484.51 paid for interest on town orders, leaving the sum of $4,960.04 for the ordinary expenses of the village for fifteen months. There are now outstanding town orders to the amount of $5,542.28, against which we have:

In the hands of the Collector	$1,000.00
In the hands of Treasurer	704.11
Cost of fire engine, hook and ladder, and bell	3,100.00
Total	$4,804.11
Leaving a deficit of	$738.17

By agreement, the orders for the cost of the fire engine and hook and ladder truck, amounting to $2,700, is not payable until after the collection of the next tax levy.

Ambrose Foster, Treasurer, presented his report, as follows:

Report of Ambrose Foster, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees for the Village of Evanston:

ON THE SIDE OF CREDITS.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1873	$11.97
Money received of Collector Reese for the taxes of 1871	5,668.61
Money received from Collector Henry Oakes, taxes of 1872	4,246.34
Street improvements	77.50
G. M. Huntoon, on Justice of Peace's fines	57.06
Poll tax	229.50
Total	$10,289.98

ON DEBIT SIDE.

Amount of orders paid	$9,101.36
Interest on orders	484.51
Cash on hand	704.11
Total	$10,289.98

The Board then adjourned.

Their successors, who will be six in number, will be elected next Tuesday; also a new Clerk.

Dr. S. McChesney, of Trinity Church, Chicago, will lecture this evening in the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course of this village. Subject: "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day."

The authorities of this village are pounding all domestic animals found running the streets, and sueing the owners.

The Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, made a visitation to St. Mark's Church, last night, and administered the rite of confirmation.

Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Church, Chicago, will lecture in the chapel of the Ladies' College, to-morrow afternoon. Subject: "Henry Taylor and Philip Van Artevelde."

HYDE PARK.

A caucus of the voters of the five election districts of Hyde Park was held on Tuesday evening, at which the following delegates were elected to meet a convention this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Village Trustees and Clerk, viz.:

First District—Winchester Hall, H. R. Stebbins, John F. Barney, Paul Cornell, Ham B. Bogue, Matt McGraw, Daniel Healy, E. E. Ryan, William Ryan, Charles M. Smith, N. C. Perkins, James K. Beatty, H. M. Wright, Charles Creighton, A. D. Waldron, Joseph N. Baker.

Second District—F. P. VanWyck, L. Huntington, J. F. Bonfield, James Wallace, George Leonard, C. H. Willetts, C. H. Cherry, A. R. Miller, Caleb Goodwin, S. V. Purington.

Third District—George K. Edwards, James Tully, Thomas Doyle, James Conley.

Fourth District—Garrett de Yong, C. Vonderayde, Hiram VanderBett.

Fifth District—John L. Storms, —— Williamson, —— Renain.

A BIG THING.

The Science of Banking as Sustained by the United States Courts.

Creditors of Bankrupt Insurance Companies Done Out of Interest on an Average Deposit of $458,668.

One Banker Carrying the Funds of Eight Out of Ten Bankrupt Companies.

In Monday's TRIBUNE a statement was made in the law column that certain Assignees of bankrupt insurance companies had failed to report what interest they had obtained from deposits in the different banks designated by the Court, and suggesting that they would do well, in the future, to state, separately, what interest, *if any*, they had received. The writer had inserted the doubting words, "if any," for the simple reason that he was by no means sure whether the Assignees did receive interest, or not. To solve his doubts, he next morning questioned an official on the subject; and the conversation, when compared with what follows, will give the reader a faint idea of the happy-go-lucky way in which the law is understood and obeyed in this city.

The reporter directed the attention of the official to the paragraph in THE TRIBUNE, and asked him whether the banks paid interest or not, upon the moneys deposited by Assignees.

"Bless my soul; no," quoth the official, surprised; "I have never heard of such a thing being done, unless by special arrangement."

"You do not mean to say that all the large sums of money lodged in the banks since the fire, by the Assignees of various bankrupt insurance companies, have been lying unproductive in the hands of the bankers?"

"I do, though. Nobody has taken any notice of the matter; and nothing has been said about it until you asked me the question."

"Well; but you must have thought of it, sometimes."

"Yes, I have. I think that since the fire, something should have been done about interest. Before the fire, when the amounts deposited were very small, and the money remained in hand only a short time, perhaps there was hardly any call for being very strict; but since so many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been pouring into these banks, with hundreds of thousands more to hear from, perhaps some special action might have been advisable."

"Well, this *is* news. Who are the fortunate bankers who hold these funds? I suppose they are distributed around among the safest institutions of the city?"

"Well, no. There is *a* bank, you see, that has always acted for the bankruptcy court, and nearly all the money has gone there."

"What bank is that?"

"The Mechanics' National, of which Mr. Scammon is President. You see, he has always been the banker, and the Court has seen no necessity for a change."

"Yes, but the large amount—"

"Oh, of course; since the fire, things ought to have been altered."

"Has he deposited anything with the Court to secure the companies?"

"How?" The official did not seem to understand.

"Why; any bond or papers, or anything, in case of loss?"

"No; such a thing was never thought of."

The reporter left. Two points had been established; namely, that no interest was paid by the bank that did the whole of this immense business,—there being no law within the knowledge of the officials that required the payment of such interest; and that, out of nine bankrupt companies, the funds of seven were in the hands of one bank, without security therefor, with the prospect of large additions to those funds.

Following up the first thought, the reporter turned to page 36, of "Title LXIV., Bankruptcy," of the last revised United States Statutes. In Section 92 he found:

When it appears that the distribution of the estate may be delayed, by litigation or other cause, the Court may direct the temporary investment of the money belonging to such estate in securities to be approved by the Judge, or the Assignee, or may authorize the same to be deposited in any convenient bank, *upon such interest*, not exceeding the legal rate, as the bank may contract with the Assignee to pay thereon.

This is construed to mean that the Court may, or the Assignee "may," if they so elect, obtain interest.

Now, as to the amount of money deposited in this one bank.

The Home Insurance Company deposited, in November, 1872, a total of about $24,970, and its balances in bank, ever since, have averaged, after paying in and drawing out, about $5,000 only, the sum of $5,500 being in hand for banking at the end of March.

The Chicago Fireman's, at the end of its first financial term, May, 1872, had $305,533; in June, 1872, $179,070; September, 1872, $162,333; December, 1872, $175,836; and at last account, $168,936.

The Germania had in bank, by its first account, June, 1872, $99,661; September, 1872, $78,268; March, 1873, $19,654.

The State had in bank, in September, 1872, $201,337, and carried over a balance to next financial term of $62,125; in October, 1872, had run down to $55,735; in December, $47,492; and March last, $48,509.

The Great Western, which was recently victorious in nearly all its suits in the United States Courts, aggregating an immense sum of money, has not yet commenced to realize, but what it has received—too small a sum to be worth noticing—was deposited in this same bank.

The Chicago Fire Insurance Company has only just commenced realizing, having $20,320 in February, since which time there has been no report.

The Mutual Security has made no report since November last, when the amount reported was $130,350.

The Equitable had, in September, 1872, $60,176; December, 1872, $74,653; February, 1873, $75,600, and March last, $75,391.

It thus appears, by the first accounts filed, that these companies had in hand not less than $727,068, all of which must have been in the hands of the one banker, at one time or another, on which no interest appears to have been paid, as follows:

Home, as per first account filed	$24,970
Chicago Fireman's	305,513
Germania	99,661
State	201,337
Great Western	
Mutual Security	15,091
Chicago Fire	20,320
Equitable	60,176
Total	$727,068

Whatever doubt there might exist as to the amount in the hands of the banker, at one time, by the above table, there can be no doubt that in September, 1872, he held in the neighborhood of $545,198, as follows:

Home balance, September, 1872 (no statement, but say)	$20,000
Chicago Fireman's	162,388
Germania	78,268
State	201,337
Great Western	
Mutual Security	23,029
Chicago Fire (no statement)	
Equitable	60,176
Total	$545,198

As to the amount the bank was carrying, by the best reports, all the accounts have not been sent in, to the end of March, but the balances will have been maintained up to that date. The last balance sheet of the Mutual Security is not among the papers, so we take the last filed. The amount may be larger than it was at the end of the last financial term, but it may, on the other hand, be smaller. So, although the exact amounts are not in, the average aggregate may be set down as rather above than below the sum here set forth:

Home (last report March, 1873)	$5,508
Chicago Fireman's	168,936
Germania	19,654
State	48,509
Great Western	
Mutual Security, last report filed	130,350
Chicago Fire, last report February, 1873	20,320
Equitable, last report March, 1873	75,391
Total	$458,668

Whatever may be paid out in dividends will be more than balanced by the amounts to be paid in.

So that a single banker is carrying an average of over $450,000 of public trust moneys, every day, and has been, since early in 1872, on which no interest has been received.

Women vs. Whisky.

From the Mansfield Ill. Democrat.

On last Thursday afternoon, a meeting, composed of some twenty members of the order of Sons of Temperance, of both sexes, was held at the residence of Parson Reese. The object of the meeting was made known to the outside world by a deputation of about fifteen of the weaker persuasion, who marched two abreast with becoming regularity, as regarded their "dress up," visiting the City Drug Store, the Drug Palace, and the drug store of Dr. Jennings, where the following "note of warning" was read to the several proprietors of the aforesaid several establishments—with the exception of Dr. Jennings. The doctor was not at home, but an accommodating opening under the door of his store admitted the document, which he no doubt perused without spectacles on his return. Here is the note, as it came into our possession:

"You are hereby warned that your nefarious whisky traffic, under drug license, behind which you are deceitfully crouching, is working moral and physical ruin among our youth and citizens; in which you are violating every principle of moral honesty, the denial of which will only add to your crimes that of falsehood. That we feel ourselves and families, the cause of morality and religion outraged; that we will no longer tolerate this slaughter of our people. We hereby ask you to quit this business, or put away from it all spirituous liquors within ten days, which, if you fail to do, we will put it out for you by lawful measures."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Meeting of the Commissioners---Superintendent's Quarterly Report.

Interesting Statistics---The Bids for the Labor of the Prisoners.

The Board of Commissioners of the House of Correction met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, His Honor in the Chair. There were present, Commissioners Wahl and Haines, and Superintendent Felton. The Superintendent submitted his quarterly statement, from which the following facts were obtained:

Received and paid to the City Comptroller.

Washing for Police Department	$685.04
Cook County, for boarding prisoners	2,104.80
Labor of prisoners	770.80
Sundries	223.31
Total	$3,779.98
Balances due on executions	1,614.50
Account against Cook County for boarding prisoners	2,384.00
Bills receivable	3,792.09
Total	$11,570.57

The audited accounts for the quarter—salaries, supplies, etc.,—aggregate $16,857.69.

The appropriation April 1, 1872, was $60,545. Accounts audited from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1872, $43,659.90; from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1873, $16,857.69; balance not drawn, $27.41.

Rations were issued as follows: January, 15,364; February, 13,892; March, 15,321; total, 44,577.

In confinement Jan. 1, 1873, 385 males, 126 females; received from Jan. 1 to March 31, 889 males, 253 females. Discharged, 903 males, 276 females, leaving 371 males, 103 females; total, 474. Received from Police Courts, 1,118; Criminal Court, 24.

The offences of which the prisoners convicted were: Breach of the peace, 866; intoxication, 75; vagrancy, 130; keeping, or inmates of disorderly and gambling houses, 46; carrying concealed weapons, 12; representing themselves to be officers, 3; resisting an officer, 1; obstructing streets and street cars, 2; selling goods without a license, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; exposing his person, 1; issuing obscene publications, 2; violating other ordinances, 6; larceny, 20; robbery, 1; assault with intent to do bodily harm, 1; using violence upon a policeman, 2; total, 1,170.

The prisoners were released as follows: Expiration of sentence, 785; Comptroller order, 130; Mayor's pardon, 81; Governor's pardon, 2; payment of fine at the House of Correction, 158; supersedeas, 22; by death, 1. Of the prisoners, 595 claimed that they had never before been in prison, and 547 admitted that they had.

The City Physician, Dr. Guerin, submitted his report, which related to the sanitary condition of the Bridewell during the months of January, February, and March. No epidemic had prevailed, and only one person was attacked by small-pox. The patient was promptly removed to the small-pox hospital, and the spread of the disease effectually stopped by thoroughly vaccinating all the officers and prisoners who were considered to be predisposed to infection. Only one death had occurred. The disease which required medical treatment were not unlike those prevalent last winter, being miasmatic and continued fevers, erysipelas, rheumatism, and pulmonary complaints. Delirium tremens had not been as severe nor as frequent as in previous months. The prisoners, both in sickness and health, were well-cared for and humanely treated by the Superintendent and his assistants.

The Superintendent was directed to obtain estimates for roofing the new work shop and submit them to the Mayor. The latter was authorized to contract for the work.

The Mayor was requested to ask the Board of Public Works to include in their annual estimates an amount sufficient to excavate a channel in the West Branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, from Western avenue to the Bridewell, of an ample depth for the ordinary requirements of navigation.

It is proposed to use the clay excavated in brick making.

The Harbor Master submitted a report of soundings in the West Branch of the South Branch of the river between Western avenue bridge and the House of Correction. The depth needed is nine feet.

He also submitted a report of soundings in front of the prison grounds, showing the water to be from three to five feet deep.

Authority was given to the Mayor to contract for shade trees to be set out in the grounds this spring.

The Superintendent was directed to prepare estimates for the annual appropriation, and submit them to the Mayor for his approval.

Several proposals for the labor of the prisoners were opened. J. Johnson & Co. desire 175 men at 38 cents per day for each man; C. R. Bushmore and Sheldon Smith desire 50 men at 40 cents per day—boys half price, with the privilege of 75 men or more. A. G. Garfield would employ all the women not required at ordinary female duties (the institution to furnish workshops and light and heat them) at 16⅔ cents per day for ten hours. The article to be manufactured would be summer horse clothing; in plain Anglo-Saxon, fly-nets. He stipulates that the women whose minds or eye-sight is impaired are not to be considered "able-bodied."

The Board took the proposals under advisement, and adjourned until Saturday afternoon.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The Fire Wardens to be Called to Account--The Mayor Requested to Remove Lumber-Yards from the Streets.

The Board of Police held one of their usual conversational meetings yesterday afternoon, and talked about the Fire Wardens. It seems that these officials have either neglected their duties, or have so much to attend to as to be unable to notify all who violate the provisions of the Fire ordinance. Hence, something must be done. The conclusion the Board reached was not divulged. Changes will probably be made, and the Council asked to appoint a sufficient number of men to enforce the ordinance as it should be enforced. The Board prepared the subjoined letter, and sent it to the Mayor:

MAYOR MEDILL: We desire to call your attention to the blockading of streets with lumber. There are many streets which are practically used as lumber-yards. It seems impossible to conceive of a greater danger of a conflagration spreading than from filling our streets with lumber; while at the same time this obstruction prevents the free movement and use of our engines in case of a fire. It would appear by the act of the Legislature to be the duty of the Mayor and Board of Public Works to prevent said obstructions, and we would respectfully ask you to call the attention of the Board of Public Works to the subject; and we would be only too willing to assist by the police in any order or measure you might devise in the premises.

The Mayor will do as requested; but the Board of Public Works have been asked several times to remove these obstructions, and it is doubtful if they can be awakened from their lethargic condition.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The Town Clerk of North Chicago, John J. Healey, Esq., has not yet seen fit to make any returns of the result of the recent election in that town, but he still has about ten days to do it in, and he may change his mind. If he does not, he is liable to a fine of $10, and will also hold over, which is a more desirable thing. Patch does not care, for he is re-elected, but the successful Irishmen will not stand this, and, if Healey does not make his return, will seek their remedy in the Courts. This would be unfortunate, since the suit might be protracted for quite a time, and there might be a couple of Collectors in the North Division, each one with a little shop of his own. As for the West Town, Mr. M. M. Miller, the present Clerk, has made his return for all the offices except Town Clerk, concerning which he says that there is doubt as to who is elected, but he does not specify what that doubt is. Therefore, Mr. Miller will hold over until Clark, or somebody else, brings an action of mandamus to get his rights. The return for the South Town is not exactly in form, but will answer.

ON ITS FEET.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Another Building Ready for Its Occupancy.

The Past, Present, and Future of the Academy.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences has its new building on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street, finished, and nearly ready for occupancy. A brief sketch of the origin, progress, and great misfortune of the Association is therefore appropriate. The Academy was first organized in 1859, with the following membership: Drs. J. V. Z. Blaney, N. S. Davis, J. W. Freer, C. Helmuth, and H. A. Johnson; and Messrs. Robert Kennicott, Geo. A. Mariner, Drs. H. Parker, F. Scammon, and E. Andrews; Messrs. Samuel Stone, R. K. Swift, J. D. Webster, and H. W. Zimmerman. Many others were soon afterwards added to the organization. The original name was the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences. A reorganization was effected in 1859, and the word "Natural" was dropped from the title.

In 1862, Robert Kennicott returned from his three years' trip of exploration to the Arctic regions, with a large collection of specimens in all departments of Natural History. The expedition is one of the most important on record. The actual expenses were paid by the Smithsonian Institute, and the Hudson Bay Company assisted generously. The collections went to the Smithsonian Institute, with the understanding that a full series of specimens should be given to any society that should be designated by Mr. Kennicott, if it were worthy of the donation. From this condition of things came the final reorganization of the Academy, which took place in February, 1865. By the new act of incorporation the property was vested in a Board of Trustees. During the years 1864-65, a large quantity of specimens were received from Washington, and catalogued and placed under the supervision of Mr. Kennicott. The rooms first occupied were in the Metropolitan Block, at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, where the collection was displayed to not the best advantage.

In the year 1865, the Western Union Telegraph Company sent a party to survey a telegraph route from the United States to Siberia, by way of Russian America and Behring's Straits. The Academy furnished an outfit, and Mr. Kennicott, with a company of young naturalists, accompanied this expedition for the purpose of scientific exploration, and to bring back specimens. The Telegraph Company furnished all necessary facilities, and the success achieved was what might have reasonably been expected.

Dr. Wm. Stimson, who was for many years connected with the Academy as its Secretary, and whose previous official association with the Smithsonian Institute, gave him special privileges, made many additions to the museum.

Metropolitan Hall was burned in 1865, and the collection in the museum badly damaged. The rooms were soon after refitted, and the Society returned to its quarters there for temporary occupation. A new building had, however, by this time become an urgent necessity, and immediate search was made for a new location. A place was selected on the ground where the present building stands, and work upon the structure was soon afterwards commenced. It was built fire-proof—that is as fire-proof buildings were constructed before the fire—with brick archways, iron girders, corrugated iron ceilings, and other provisions for safety. The cost was $47,162. The Academy permanently occupied its new and commodious quarters in January, 1868. Here it remained, becoming yearly more wealthy and prosperous, until the great fire occurred in the fall of 1871. That conflagration proved a most sweeping and terrible calamity. The general collection was immense, and the special collections were very large. The building was crammed from cellar to attic with rare and costly specimens, the aggregate value of which was not less than $200,000. Besides these, there were valuable books, manuscripts, and numberless articles that could never be replaced. There was no insurance either upon the building or its contents. The entire loss has has been estimated as high as $400,000. A complete list of the losses would occupy too much space, but we give a list of the collections. It contained about 2,000 mammals, 30 mounted skeletons, including two mastadons, an African elephant, sea-otter, elephant-seal, etc.; 10,000 birds, 1,000 nests of eggs, and a great quantity of eggs without nests; 1,000 reptiles, 5,000 fishes, including many large sharks and rays; 15,000 species of insects and other articulates, 5,000 species of shells, with immense numbers of duplicates; 1,000 jars of mollusks in alcohol, 3,000 jars or "lots" of radiates, including several hundred corals; 8,000 species of plants, 15,000 specimens of fossils, and 4,000 minerals. In Archæology there were about 1,000 specimens, all American; and the ethnological collection embraced a very fine series of the clothing and implements of the Esquimaux of Anderson River, collected by Robert Kennicott and his Arctic friends, and presented by the Smithsonian Institution.

Although greatly discouraged by this terrible blow, the Academy took immediate steps toward the replacement of its museum, and rebuilding. It sent at once statements of its losses to similar institutions in all parts of the world, and began at once not only to receive words of sympathy, but valuable contributions in kind from many sources. The articles received were stored in a room on Congress street furnished by Mr. Scammon for the purpose, where also occasional meetings were held for the transaction of current business. One of the most interesting of these was a meeting in memory of Dr. Stimson, at which Dr. Foster delivered the memorial address. The Society adjourned last fall, and did not meet again until night before last, when the proceedings were of considerable importance.

The new building stands on the site of the old, in the rear of the store of George E. Waller, on Wabash avenue. Being in the inside of the block, it has no facades and no perspective. Light is admitted through windows opening on the north and south alley, and on a court twenty feet wide and fifty-five feet long, on the east. The approach is through a broad passage 100 feet in length from Wabash avenue. The building is three stories high, and has an area on the ground of 49x50 feet. Under the building is a basement to be used for storage, taxidermy, and other operations incidental to the business of the museum. The first floor is occupied by a lecture-room 55 feet in length by about 25 in width, having a dais at the south end. Light is admitted to it through four windows opening on the alley. The rest of the floor is occupied by two smaller rooms, to be used for general purposes. The second story is divided into one large room and one small one. The larger is lighted from the alley and from the court, and supported by the rows of iron columns. The third story is in one large room 25 feet high, surrounded by a gallery, and lighted from the alley and the court by two rows of windows, eight on each side. The gallery is 10 feet above the floor, and about 15 feet in width, and supported by iron columns. The stairways are of iron, with handsome black-walnut balusters. The interior finish of the rooms is in pine, neatly colored. Every inch of space will be utilized for the purposes of display. Tall cases in all the rooms will occupy the spaces between the windows, and in front of each will be placed tables containing cases for the entomological specimens. The gallery will be surrounded by a railing, outside of which are also to be placed cases for smaller and more delicate specimens. It has not been the intention of the Academy to expend money lavishly on the interior of its building, preferring to save it for expenditure on the collection. The rooms are commodious, and will prove ample for all needs of the Society for many years to come. The cost of the building will be a little less than $50,000. To Mr. George E. Walker, who owns the building, is largely due the credit of having placed the Chicago Academy of Sciences once more on the high-road to prosperity.

A Heroic Girl.

A young girl named Lottie Dougherty recently died at Millville, N. J., from the effects of a wound sustained by her during a successful effort to save the lives of nearly 1,000 people. In August last, according to the Millville *Republican*, the deceased, while occupying the post of telegraph operator at Eagle Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was placed in a position of responsibility which might have proved too much for most men. During a fearful thunderstorm, an immense tree was struck by lightening and thrown across the railroad-track. Almost at the same moment, the telegraph apparatus was disabled. Finding it impossible to send a message to warn the approaching train of danger, the brave girl seized a red lamp, and ran up the line swinging it above her head. The engineer saw the signal in time to avoid a fearful disaster. The engine ran against the tree, however, with sufficient force to disconnect a heavy branch, which struck the girl on the shoulder, and inflicted the injuries that resulted in her death. The passengers were so grateful for their escape that an attempt was immediately made to reward her; but she firmly declined to accept anything for having done her duty. Such acts of personal heroism should not be allowed to go unrewarded, and the men and women who were on the train on that August night might have now an opportunity to mark their appreciation of poor Lottie's bravery by causing a handsome monument to be erected to her memory.

A ROBBER'S DEATH.

A Burglar Shot Dead by a Citizen of Newtown, L. I.

From the New York Herald, April 6.

Newtown village, L. I., was the scene of a terrible tragedy yesterday morning. A burglar was shot and killed by a well-known citizen, who caught the criminal in the act of entering his store. The encounter lasted but a few minutes, but the robber is now a lifeless corpse and the brave citizen who shot him is suffering from two wounds.

Mr. William E. Furman keeps a large store in Broadway. He is 49 years of age, tall, well built, with hair and beard prematurely white, large, bold eyes, and an expression of singular frankness and manliness. He has always enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent shot. Twice before have burglars broken into his house. Some eight years ago he shot at one, who made his escape. Ever since he has always slept with a revolver under his pillow, ready for any emergency that might arise. On Thursday night he retired somewhat early. He was tired, and slept soundly till half-past 2 o'clock. He awoke, and, as usual, stepped to the window to look into his yard and see that all was safe. It was dark. The moon had disappeared behind the black clouds. He strained his eyes and scanned every object in the yard. All was quiet. Dark shadows seemed to fill the air, but there was not a sound.

He started, all at once. What was that? The figure of a man, and right beneath the window cowering on the ground. The stranger's head was bent forward as though he were watching him. Who could it be? A thief, a robber,—perhaps a murderer?

"Who's that?" Mr. Furman cried, breaking the stillness of the night.

Not a sound. Mr. Furman saw a shadow passing back towards the rear of the yard. The man—for it was the shadow of the robber—glided quickly past the gate and disappeared.

Mr. Furman's blood tingled through his veins as he rushed to his bed and grasped his pistol.

The window was open. The sky was dark, and through the house the bleak wind whistled mournfully. He ran back to the window. There was the shadow again. It rushed past him. Mr. Furman raised his pistol and pointed it at the man. He paused and ran back.

"He cannot escape me," Mr. Furman thought. He knew very well that the burglar would try to cross the yard, jump over the fence, and gain the street. He fairly jumped into his pantaloons and dashed into the street. As he passed the corner he saw the man again. He was leaping from the fence. The clouds had swept by by this time, and the moon shone faintly down. The burglar's burly form was now clearly visible. Mr. Furman thought the man would flee, but he stopped and looked at his pursuer. They met face to face. There was no escape for the robber. He must die or surrender.

"Stand," Mr. Furman cried, and his pistol was pointed at the criminal's breast. The robber drew his pistol. One moment more and only one of the two might be alive.

The moon burst now through the last clouds that obscured it, and there they stood, some ten paces apart, each staring instant death in the face. It was one of those moments that can never, never be forgotten. The still night, the dark sky, the pale moon, the fierce wind, and there was the robber before him, his eyes dashing with rage and terror, and his hand quivering as he held out his pistol before him.

Mr. Furman was cool and self-possessed. A moment before and his brain had whirled round, and his form had been shaken by violent emotion, but now he was comparatively calm. A flash—two shots—smoke wreathing above the ground, and the robber rolled into the gutter. Mr. Furman fired another shot at the prostrate form of the burglar. The latter was wounded and writhing with pain, but he had still strength enough to fire at his adversary. Five shots were fired in quick succession. Mr. Furman was wounded in the right hand and had received another wound near the left hip. He staggered, but only for a moment. The robber's pistol dropped on the ground.

"Shoot him!" he shouted as loud as he could, "he's killed me."

These words seemed to be addressed to some hidden comrades.

"Good God!" a voice cried from the distance, "he's shot. We'll kill the murderous scoundrel."

There were sounds of approaching footsteps; and Mr. Furman, nothing daunted, rushed back into his store for his gun. His three boys had been roused meanwhile. The youngest boy—a child of 11—clung to his father and prayed him not to go out. What mortal agony the child seemed to suffer as his father left him again.

The spot where he had shot the robber was now forsaken. He looked in vain for the burglar and his comrades. One of his neighbors came to the assistance of the brave man, and, after half an hour's search, they found the burglar in Howard place, a distance of 100 yards from Furman's house. There were no traces of blood on the way. It was evident that the other members of the gang had carried him to the spot, and then left him to his fate.

The neighbors were by this time all awakened, and the excitement in the village was intense. It was found that two other houses had been broken into during the night. The carpenter shop of E. L. Van Winkle had been entered by burglars, who had stolen all his tools. There was another shocking discovery. Mr. Snelling, a tailor, had been chloroformed, his shop had been broken into, and a quantity of clothing stolen. A gang of three or four burglars, in a wagon, had entered the village at nightfall. They had evidently gone from one place to another until the death of their leader had compelled them to flee. There was no clue as regards the direction they had taken. As far as they were concerned the three burglars were complete mysteries. Were they to be unraveled by the statements of their dying leader?

Furman and his friends had found him in the mud, bathed in blood. As they gazed upon him the robber's heavy eyes opened for a moment. Furman's eyes met his just as the robber recognized the man who had mortally wounded him. He shot an evil glance at him and turned his face away. Two physicians were called. They ordered the removal of the dying man to the Court-House. There his bloody form was deposited on a stretcher. His face bore an expression of wild rage, and as he pressed his hands upon his breast, as if to stifle the agony he was suffering, his features looked scarcely human. He was shot in the abdomen, just above the navel, and there was no hope of recovery.

"Where are you wounded?" Dr. Gaylor mildly asked.

"In the groin," the dying man answered, with a piteous moan.

"What is your name?"

There was a pause, and a strange light gleamed in the robber's eye. A groan of pain was stifled on his lips. "It's not material," he gasped.

"Have you any friends with whom you would like to communicate?" the Doctor asked.

"No, I haven't," was the reply. And the robber winced under the intense bodily pain.

"Can I do nothing for you?"

"Yes, the best favor you can do me," he gasped wildly, "is to put a bullet through my head and end my misery."

The men who stood round him looked at the wretched man with something almost akin to pity. Not a word was spoken for several minutes. The silence was only broken by the moans of the dying man.

"Is there no hope at all, Doctor?" he asked at last.

"No," the Doctor replied, sadly, "your wounds are of so fatal a character that you can live but a few hours more."

The robber's lips quivered, but he spoke not a word. He seemed to form one word with his quivering lips and to repeat it incessantly. It was the word "death." Yes, the Angel of Death was near him.

"Do you wish to see any clergyman, Protestant or Catholic?" the Doctor pursued.

His lips moved. "No, I don't wish for one," was the answer; "he could do me no good."

He folded his hands across his breast, as though in prayer. A deadly pallor overspread his cheeks, his eyes became glassy, the muscles of his face and neck stiffened, his breast heaved, and then he gave one long, long sigh of unspeakable anguish. It wafted his soul before his Maker. His head fell back; he stirred no more; he was dead.

—A young servant-girl has been sent to jail for a month, in London, in default of paying a fine of $25 for telling a falsehood. The lie she told was to her employer, Mr. Landester, of Brixton, to whom she represented that she had never been in service before, whereas she had actually been in several situations.

THE BOSTWICK SUITS.

The War Renewed Vigorously and Earnestly.

Amended Bills Filed Against Skinner Et Al.

A Recital That Grows in Interest All the Time.

The amended bills on the Bostwick suits have been filed by Mr. Robey. Whilst they make rather uninteresting matter for the general reader, they will possess an attraction for those who hold real estate in the city, and to the many who are watching these suits with curiosity as to the means Mr. Robey has discovered of placing his case in an improved position before the Court. Both the Hess and Skinner bills have been very much altered and simplified, and each bill now furnishes a comprehensive and at the same time straightforward and intelligible statement of the plaintiff's claims, much that was irrelevant and confusing having been eliminated. The bills as amended are being printed, and will be ready shortly.

The name of the widow is not included among those of the new complainants, in accordance with a ruling of the court at an early stage in the proceedings. After reciting the names, the complainants plunge, without preface, into the allegations. They affirm that they are informed, and verily believe, that Mark Skinner, on the 1st May, 1855, was the owner of the south-west quarter of Sec. 14, 38, 14, (in the Skinner suit; the property in the Hess suit being also set forth in the same style,) which he, by deed, sold for the consideration of $19,000 to John Bostwick.

The residence and undertakings of John Bostwick are set forth, shorn, however, of some of the beautiful language that first embellished them. The trip of Bostwick to Chicago, for business purposes, is next described, and his going to board with Benjamin F. Downing, of this city, on or about the 15th of August, 1855, chiefly to attend to the above and other land ventures in which he was engaged, his family not being made aware of what particular lands he was trading in, except that they lay in the County of Cook. He is described as boarding with Downing until the time of his death. When he went to Chicago he was a man of robust health, and it is related here, as in the original bill, that by an accident, with which his family were not made acquainted until too late, namely, the fall through the hatch of a steamboat, he gradually failed in health until he became totally unconscious. He sank so low that he shortly became paralyzed, and when he was in this state his wife was sent for.

The particulars of the death scene are already familiar to the reader; they are given in the amended bills in very much the same language as in the original, with the exception that they are not quite so graphic. It will be remembered that it was alleged that Mrs. Bostwick was sent for late in the month of August, 1855, and that her husband died without revealing the success he had accomplished in his land venture, and leaving his wife in entire ignorance of what he had done as to the purchase of the particular lands in question. The death took place on the 12th of September, 1855, and Mrs. Bostwick was sent to her home, in Upper Alton, Madison County, at the cost of Paul Cornell, who had been engaged in business with Mr. Bostwick.

It is assumed in this bill, as in the original, that Cornell and Downing, being the only parties cognizant of the purchase of land from Skinner (except the latter and his wife, from themselves), the deed never having been produced by them, or spoken of by them, to Mrs. Bostwick; and by Downing and Cornell afterward, acting in concert for the possession of Bostwick's estate, that they must necessarily have taken fraudulent possession of the deed for purposes of their own, and concealed it from the widow. However this may be, much the same charges are made as before, with some slight modifications, down to the time that proceedings were instituted by Downing for administration of the estate of Bostwick, in Cook County Court. Here, a reference to the other property (in the Hess bill; for we have been hitherto dealing with the Skinner bill) is made.

It is related that Bostwick was, at the time of his death, the purchaser and in possession of the eighty acres composing the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 3, 38, 14, on which he built two houses, and made improvements, on the latter of which he owed various sums of money when death cut him off from the prosecution of his various undertakings, the sum of $2,600 being, as complainants believe, then due to the vendor of the land.

It is related that at the time Downing commenced proceedings in the County Court of Cook County, petitioning, as a creditor, for administration of Bostwick's estate, he was not a creditor, having been paid in full the whole of his claim. The amended bill goes at great length into this question, as well as into the jurisdiction of the County Court, affirming that the proceedings were void for many reasons, among them because Bostwick's property and personalty were described by Dowing as being situated within Cook County, instead of partly in Cook County and partly in Madison County; that the family knew nothing of the proceedings, and that all that was then and there done was without jurisdiction, and for the further reason that fraud was practised, all of which is entered into with great minuteness.

Downing is represented as having filed the inventory of the real estate, including the property here claimed, representing the title to be derived from Skinner, and that the same was subject to an agreement for sale of half of Section 14 to said Cornell.

Plaintiffs were not at any time noticed, and no notice was at any time published. A sale took place as described in the original bill, and on the 28th of May, 1856, the administrator's deed was recorded; and under said deed Cornell took possession of the land.

The plaintiffs profess to have had no information as to the mortgage from Bostwick to Skinner, or as to any interest due thereon; and they claim that considerable payments were made under said mortgage, and that considerable moneys were in the hands of said Cornell or said Skinner that ought to have been applied to that purpose at the time of Bostwick's death. Plaintiffs declare that the foreclosure sale, and all proceedings under the mortgage, as well as in the County Court, were void, and again state minutely the why and wherefore. They affirm, as regards the action of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, that not only was there no jurisdiction for reasons stated, but that there was never any consideration paid for said sale.

Plaintiffs do not profess to know whether the title is still in Skinner or not, under the mortgage of Bostwick and the Master's deed, but charge that since that period he has conveyed title to others. They aver that these defendants hold title and possession to said lands so mortgaged by Bostwick to Skinner, but how they do so, and by what particular process, they are ignorant.

And they pray that these points the defendants may be directed to discover. That before these defendants purchased said land, they were noticed of the title; they had examined abstracts of title which showed and gave them notice:

First—Of the conveyance from Skinner and wife to Bostwick.

Second—Of the mortgage from Bostwick to Skinner.

Third—Of the several proceedings for sale of said land by said pretended administrator, and that the family of said Bostwick still resided in Madison and not in Cook County.

Fourth—That notice of sale was never given by the Master in Chancery.

Fifth—That Cornell and others had not and could not obtain deeds upon said pretended sale by the Master in Chancery.

Sixth—That no consideration was ever paid on said pretended sale; and that, in fact, there was no actual sale under said proceedings.

Plaintiffs then state in detail the nature of the discovery that they desire that the defendants be ordered to make, which appears to cover every step in the disposition of the land since Bostwick's death; pray that an account be taken of the amount due under the mortgage to Skinner, and the rents and profits of all the subsequent sales; and that the Court decree the amount of redemption-money due to each defendant, and that each defendant deliver a good and sufficient deed to the plaintiff of his or her interest, and to warrant title against all acts done or suffered by said defendants; and that, if the Court deem it unjust to redeem, then that complainants may recover personal decrees against each defendant that the Court may hold to be liable.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach at Christ Church on Good Friday, at 10:30 a. m.

Good Friday services will be held at All Saints Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Literary Club of the Christian Union will meet at No. 207 West Madison street this evening, for the purpose of resolving that the liberty of the press ought to be restrained by law.

Anna Dickinson will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow evening, in the Centenary Church. The subject of her discourse is "Joan of Arc." The lecture is quite a favorite here.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will hold its second annual meeting this morning, at 10 o'clock, and this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Lunch will be prepared for the ladies.

The annual meeting of the Cook County Homoeopathic Medical Society will be held this evening at No. 123 South Clark street, Room 21, in commemoration of the illustrious founder of the faith. An address will be delivered by Dr. T. C. Duncan, and other business will be transacted.

Some of the paragraphs in our article on the geysers got badly misplaced in making up; but the worst mistake was made in noting the distance from the north end of Yellowstone Lake to the geysers. It is 30 miles, instead of 80, as printed. The lake and the geyser basin on the Fire Hole River are both included in the Yellowstone Park.

A meeting of the Committee on the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago met yesterday afternoon in the *Staats Zeitung* Building, to make the preliminary arrangements for a meeting of the 350 stockholders in the Council Chamber, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The object of the meeting is to elect a Board of Directors. All stockholders should be present.

The alarm from Box 217, yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, was caused by the discovery of fire in the wagon-shop of A. Wendel, No. 1115 Milwaukee avenue. The flames spread to two frame cottages adjacent, and damaged them to the extent of $1,500; insured in the Marion of Bangor, for $500. The wagon-shop was almost totally destroyed. Mr. Wendel's loss will be about $2,000; no insurance. The fire is believed to have been started by an incendiary.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Attrican Milling Company, four-story and basement brick, 50x103 feet, Nos. 300 and 302 South Clark street; estate of F. W. Peck, four-story and basement brick, 20x150 feet, No. 127 South Water street; estate of F. W. Peck, four-story and basement brick, 20x55 feet, No. 128 South Water street; State Savings Institution, four-story and basement stone front, 45x98 feet, LaSalle street, opposite the Court-House. Several permits were issued for two-story brick residences on the North Side.

Mr. J. M. Bellew gave his second reading last evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. A larger audience was in attendance than on the previous evening, and the applause was, if possible, even more genuine and appreciative. The selections were spirited, and given with all the delicate shadings of passion and sentiment, and with all the fine elocutionary effects noticed at the first entertainment. The programme was made up of extracts from Macaulay, Waller, Scott, Shakspeare, Bret Harte, Davies, and Dickens. The third reading will be given this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church.

The young man, Charles Young, who was fined $600 by Justice Banyon, on Monday, was employed by Messrs. Mandel Bros., dry goods merchants. The youth caused representations to be made to the daily papers that his employers, having full confidence in his innocence, had taken him back into their store, and as a mark of their appreciation of his many virtues, had raised his salary. This statement, it is now found, was false. No sooner were the firm informed of the atrocious character of the young man's offense than they discharged him.

Good Friday services at the Church of the Atonement, to-morrow, will be as follows: At 7:30 o'clock a. m., morning prayer, with a lecture, showing how business men may observe Good Friday; at 9 a. m., the Litany, followed by a lecture on "The Crucifixion a Fact and an Event." At noon, the ante-Communion office, introducing a service of three hours' duration, commemorative of the three hours' agony of the Savior, in which there will be seven meditations on the seven last sayings of Christ; at 7:30 p. m. there will be evening prayer, with a lecture on "The Crucifixion a Doctrine." The church will be draped. Those who cannot remain during the three-hour service will have seven opportunities for leaving.

A deranged woman named Almena Heitz, who resides at No. 347 North Wood street, arose from her bed yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and with only her night-dress on went out into the street. She crossed over to the opposite side, to the house of a Mr. Vanteveners, and began kicking the glass out of the lower front windows with her bare feet, cutting them badly. Mr. Vanteveners heard her, and under the insane (for burglars do not remove glass from windows so roughly) belief that a burglar was attempting to get in the house, he procured a large-sized carving-knife, and, when the woman's foot appeared, he struck it with his weapon of defense, inflicting a serious wound. The man discovered his mistake in a few minutes, and the poor woman was carried to her home, where she received medical attention.

Last Tuesday night a Mr. Robinson, the proprietor of a candy store near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Polk street, was awakened by the sound of falling glass. He arose and crept into his store, and discovered that a pane of glass had been removed from one of the front windows. He got his revolver, and secreted himself under the counter. In a few minutes three men appeared at the window. One of them began to crawl in where the glass had been removed. When about half way in Robinson fired. In the darkness the three men disappeared. Blood was found on the sidewalk, and it was, therefore, believed that the shot took effect on one of the three men. Robinson did not report the matter until yesterday morning. At noon, Detective Flynn arrested a man named Michael Toomey, who has been identified by Robinson as the man who attempted to crawl in at the window. He was taken to the Madison Street Station.

Yesterday the new Sherman House was thrown open for public inspection, that is, for the examination of all who were decently dressed and did not look as if they would whittle off bits of furniture for keepsakes. Owing to the fact that the present Sherman House is within the present area of low barometer, the weather was vile, and the attendance was much affected thereby, the number of ladies being greatly diminished. Still the point is such a central one, and there was so much curiosity to see a house which has been so much praised, that somebody was constantly roaming through the long corridors, and feeling of the furniture in the rooms in order to be certain of its quality. The admiration of the ladies was openly expressed, especially when they reached the bridal chambers, and they seemed to think that to live in such rooms would be enough to drive any woman into matrimony. The men, more matter-of-fact, reserved their expressions of approval for the kitchen, dining-room, and bar-room, all of which they found in accordance with the latest and most advanced ideas on the subject.

AN ELECTRIC FREAK.

There is a great deal said now-a-days about taming the lightning, but from the antics played by a single flash on Saturday night, during the absurd storm of that date, one would suppose that there was a great deal of electricity undomesticated yet. A boarding-house on the corner of Fiftieth and State streets, opposite the Rock Island Railroad shops, J. Joslyn, proprietor, was struck by lightning. The subtle essence passed through the front chimney, completely demolishing it, and thence into a room in which Messrs. Jones, Brooks, C. Rawlins, and W. Burt were working at a chest. Mr. Rawlins held a kerosene lamp, which was dashed out of his hand and broken into fragments, while the lamp-chimney was carried five feet and deposited on the floor unharmed. Mr. Rawlins was struck on the right hip, the electricity passing down his leg, leaving a mark the whole distance, and finding its way to the floor through his slipper, the evidence of which is a brace of scorched toes. Through the floor it found its way into the parlor, breaking the window, and wound up its super-terranean existence by setting fire to the store below. Fortunately one of the neighbors, Mr. W. Rawney, observed this last item of mischief, and gave an alarm in time to prevent serious damage.

—The real estate transfers at Indianapolis for March this year show an increase of 368 in number, and of $2,089,035.86 in value over the transfers of March, 1872, when there were 518 transfers, amounting to $1,241,784.92.

JUDGE LAWRENCE.

Members of the Bar Invite Him to Become a Candidate for Re-election.

His Letter Accepting the Invitation.

Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois:

DEAR SIR: In view of the fact that the term of your office, as Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, will soon expire, we, members of the bar of the Fifth Judicial District, take this method of communicating to you our appreciation of your ability, learning, and integrity as a Judge, and respectfully request that you will permit us to present you as a candidate for re-election.

February and March, A. D. 1873.

PEORIA COUNTY.	
Jonathan K. Cooper,	S. D. Puterbaugh,
W. W. O'Brien,	David McCulloch,
A. M. Gibbons,	L. H. Kerr,
W. S. Gibson,	C. A. Roberts,
Thomas Cratty,	H. B. Hopkins,
F. W. Voight,	Geo. Puterbaugh,
R. G. Ingersoll,	John C. Yates,
Eugene McCune,	L. Harmon,
Benjamin Todd,	A. A. Couch,
R. H. Sherman,	H. W. Wells,
Wm. Kellogg,	John S. Stevens,
Cyrus Niles,	G. W. Gable,
W. A. Walker,	M. C. Quinn,
James M. Rice,	J. S. Lee,
James H. Starr,	E. G. Johnson,
Julius S. Starr,	Charles Wilson,
Chauncey Nye,	N. C. Worthington,
L. Robison,	M. M. Bassitt,
KNOX COUNTY.	
P. H. Sanford,	H. Chrisman,
O. F. Price,	T. G. Frost,
G. C. Lanphere,	J. J. Tunnicliff,
E. P. Williams,	Dennis Clark,
Jas. A. McKenzie,	R. L. Hannaman,
M. M. Clark,	E. H. Leach,
A. Kitchell,	L. K. Byers,
B. F. Arnold,	Robert Dollard,
Frank S. Murphy,	A. M. Craig,
Frederick M. Grant,	C. K. Harvey,
Fred A. Willoughby	Forrest F. Cooke,
M. D. Cook,	S. M. Howard,
W. C. Calkins,	R. C. Hunt,
J. B. Boggs,	Homer Gaines,
O. P. Cooley,	Arthur A. Smith,
G. W. Kretzinger,	A. M. Brown,
Wm. Davis,	Clark E. Carr,
WARREN AND HENDERSON COUNTIES.	
John T. Morgan,	Geo. W. Savage,
John J. Glenn,	J. H. Stewart,
Delos P. Phelps,	H. E. Shields,
Jas. W. Davidson,	Wm. C. Norcross,
A. Kidder,	Mark M. Lucy,
Wm. K. Stewart,	John A. Patterson,
Elias Willits,	Jas. G. Madden,
John Porter,	Wm. C. Rice,
BUREAU COUNTY.	
J. S. Eckels,	J. J. Taylor,
Robert Farwell,	John T. Kyle,
Thomas J. Henderson,	Henry P. Butler,
H. M. Trimble,	Chas. Baldwin,
J. J. Herron,	Chas. C. Warren,
M. Kendall,	S. M. Knox,
L. S. Smith,	S. P. Prescott,
Chas. H. Bryant,	T. J. Phelps,
G. G. Gibbons,	R. M. Skinner,
MARSHALL COUNTY.	
T. M. Shaw,	Mark Bangs,
A. J. Bell,	P. S. Perley,
T. A. McMorris,	Fred. S. Potter,
M. M. Laws,	G. L. Fort,
Silas Ramsey,	Jos. E. Ong,
Robt. F. Winslow,	John Burns,
G. O. Barnes,	Geo. M. Bane,
John H. Jackson,	Francis H. Bond,
S. L. Richmond,	
LA SALLE COUNTY.	
E. S. Leland,	J. D. Caton,
T. Lyle Dickey,	W. Bushnell,
E. W. Dewey,	Alex. T. Cameron,
H. K. Boyle,	G. H. Gilman,
Samuel Richolson,	G. S. Eldridge,
John H. Widmer,	Henry Mayo,
C. H. Crawford,	Van Buren Weeks,
R. D. McDonald,	Jas. W. Duncan,
D. B. Snow,	C. F. Butler,
O. Chubbuck,	Charles H. Brush,
E. C. Lewis,	J. B. Ruger,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Ira Mosher,
C. S. Miller,	Henry Gunn,
B. F. Lincoln,	H. M. Ryan,
D. McDougall,	W. S. Jackson,
R. W. Buchanan,	C. W. Keller,
C. A. Leland,	Geo. W. Stipp,
Geo. M. Leland,	J. W. Browne,
Charles Blanchard,	L. B. Crooker,
D. A. Cook,	Bird Bickford,
John J. Kellogg,	T. W. Brewer,
George D. Ladd,	P. K. Leland,
L. Leland,	F. Bull,
John V. A. Hoes,	D. P. Jones,
A. W. Cavarly,	J. B. Rice,
E. K. Walbridge,	D. Q. Hough,
Daniel Evans,	E. J. Wall,
Frank A. Fisher,	Geo. W. Blake,
J. C. Crooker,	Geo. H. Locey,
J. C. Champlin,	
GRUNDY COUNTY.	
S. W. Harris,	Colg'n. Grant,
J. N. Reading,	E. Sanford,
A. R. Jordan,	W. T. Hopkins,
Chas. W. Needham,	Perry A. Armstrong,
HENRY COUNTY.	
Levi North,	J. S. Hinman,
Wilson & Ladd,	O. E. Page,
T. E. Milchrist,	A. R. Mock,
Jonas W. Olson,	E. J. Baldwin,
Albert H. Veeder,	Wm. Smith,
Theodore F. Barnes,	F. H. McArthur,
H. Bigelow,	Geo. E. Wait,
Ira D. Marston,	E. C. Moderwell,
Wm. H. Shepard,	Geo. W. Shaw,
Thos. G. Ayres,	Geo. V. Wells,
J. S. Buckles,	A. Crawford.
Charles Dunham,	
STARK COUNTY.	
Miles A. Fuller,	James H. Miller,
Martin Shallenberger,	Wm. W. Wright,
PUTNAM COUNTY.	
Frank Whiting,	A. W. Durley,
John E. Allen,	W. H. Casson.
S. H. Smith,	
WOODFORD COUNTY.	
Jos. J. Cassell,	W. G. Randall,
John T. Harper,	A. M. Cavan,
M. L. Newell,	E. D. Davidson,
T. T. Powell,	J. M. Fort,
R. T. Cassell,	M. H. Cassell,
Briggs & Meek,	John Clark,
Elijah Plank,	Lewis F. Fellitzsch,
C. H. Chitty,	S. S. Page,
George H. Kottelle,	N. P. Barker.
MERCER COUNTY.	
B. F. Brock,	John C. Pepper,
L. D. Holmes,	James M. Wilson,
James H. Connell,	F. Martin,
Josiah M. Clokey,	I. N. Bassett,
Benj. C. Taliaferro,	Walter J. Pepper.
Lewis W. Thompson,	

GALESBURG, Ill., April 7, 1873.

To the Members of the Bar of the Fifth Judicial District:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication asking me to be a candidate for re-election in June next to the bench of the Supreme Court. I am informed it is signed by almost every lawyer in the thirteen counties composing this Judicial District. For your invitation, and the terms in which it is expressed, I am profoundly grateful. The highest reward I can have for the severe labors of my judicial life, next to the approval of my own conscience, is the belief that I enjoy the unreserved confidence and respect of the members of the bar.

Under ordinary circumstances I should say no more than this, and either accept or decline your invitation. But in the present condition of the public mind with regard to this election, it is proper I should add something further.

You have all had your attention more or less to the striking movement among the farmers of the State for the purpose of resisting the existing methods of railway management. Soon after this excitement began, the decision of the Supreme Court was announced in the case of the Railway Commissioners vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Some of the leaders of this movement, probably without having carefully read the opinion of the Court, profess to regard it as antagonistic to the interests of the farmers, though I believe no man, certainly no lawyer, has ever had the hardihood to say that it did not correctly announce the law. I observe by the newspapers that at several of the farmers' conventions which have been held, the Court has been denounced by some of the speakers, and at one of these meetings a resolution was adopted in favor of calling a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office now held by me. The object of such a convention, if it shall be held, will probably be to select a candidate, who, if elected, would be expected to take his seat upon the bench as the pledged agent of that class of the people to whom he would owe his nomination and election, and for the purpose of doing all in his power to secure such decisions as they might desire.

Now, my own re-election to the bench is to me, personally, a matter of very little moment. The labor is very great, and the sense of responsibility sometimes very painful. But however indifferent I might be on merely personal grounds, or however unwilling to enter into an unbecoming contest for this high office, I have no choice but to accept your call.

For the first time in this State, since the judiciary was made elective, the proposition is publicly advocated that a particular class of society should elect a Judge, not for his professional attainments or personal integrity, but to bring about the decision of particular questions in a particular way. Every thinking man, not blinded by the passion of the hour, must see that this principle, if it shall ever become the accepted rule of judicial elections, will utterly destroy our judicial system, and with it all security for civil rights. I do not believe the farmers of this State, in any considerable number, are prepared to inaugurate a principle so destructive. I cannot but regard the attempt to inaugurate it as the scheme of only a few honest but over-zealous men, who, forgetful of the character of this election, and of the nature of judicial duties, seek, in their enthusiasm, to avail themselves of the first opportunity to demonstrate the strength of their organization at the ballot-box. Of all classes in society, the farmers are most interested in having an honest judiciary, for if a Court can be bought, it is certainly not they who will become the purchasers. I cannot, therefore, believe that they will seriously attempt to degrade the bench by endeavoring to elect a Judge pledged, even by implication, to base the decision of the highest court in the State on the resolutions of popular conventions.

I have, indeed, already been assured by those who have the opportunity of knowing, that the great body of the farmers, since the decision in the case above referred to has come to be understood, are entirely convinced it is just and right, and that the Court could have honestly made none other. I have full faith in their desire to be just. The temporary clamor arose from misapprehension, and their habitual confidence in the judiciary cannot long be shaken merely because it adheres to those constitutional principles which Judges are sworn to support, and on which the safety of society depends.

But without dwelling longer on this matter I accept your invitation to become a candidate for re-election. I can do so with propriety, because you represent in the courts every class and interest of society, and necessarily know better than others can the degree of my fitness for the judicial office. The unanimity of your call gives me, therefore, the highest personal gratification.

I offer myself to the people as a candidate, but I can offer no pledges save the record of my past service, and the silent testimony of such character as I may have established during the many years I have lived in Illinois. If I take my seat again upon the bench, I must do so as the representative of neither class, nor party, nor opinion, and with the hope, on my own part, that, in the performance of my judicial duties, I may be as undisturbed by public clamor, or external influences of any sort, in the future, as I trust I have been in the past. If the people choose to re-elect me, I shall be grateful for the renewed expression of their confidence. If they do not, I trust they will select some one who will render them better service. I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of the sincerest respect and regard, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Washington Bushnell, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Tremont.

The Hon. A. Schrader, of Evansville, is at the Tremont House.

Prof. Edward North, Hamilton College, Dacotah Territory, is at the Gardner House.

Lieut.-Gov. M. M. Walden and lady, of Iowa, are at the Tremont House.

Henry P. Butler and Eugene L. Herrick, of New York, are at the Tremont House.

Ben De Bar, proprietor of De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, is at the Tremont House.

A. Anderson, Vice-President Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, is at the Tremont House.

H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent, Indianapolis, Vandalia & St. Louis Railway, is at the Tremont House.

H. C. Diehl, General Freight Agent Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, is at the Tremont House.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday, were the following: H. R. Spicer, Providence; E. F. Stratton, Sioux City; C. M. Newcomb, St. Louis; J. W. Ross, Pittsburgh; C. H. Dewey, Omaha; E. H. Moyes, San Francisco; S. P. Ely, Marquette; F. A. White, New York; O. A. Simmons, Fort Wayne.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: R. A. Babbridge and lady, Dubuque; C. H. Finney and lady, Boston; F. V. Carney, Scotland; L. S. Felt, Galena; Russell Smith, England; R. Peddu, Montreal; J. A. Grier, Davenport; E. W. Hill, Pittsburgh; Robert Riddle, Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals at the old Briggs House yesterday were the following: E. P. Wells, Milwaukee; Phil Trunstine, Denver; C. H. Dewey, Omaha; H. B. Sherman, Toledo; P. J. Anderson, Topeka; Charles M. Newcomb, St. Louis, James H. Brooks, Tama City; J. W. Beaman, Washington; John R. Preston, Richmond; Fred Cellem, New York.

Prof. Louis Agassiz will, on May 28, complete his 66th year. He has been in this country since 1846.

A. B. Moore, Governor of Alabama when the State seceded, died in Marion, Saturday morning, aged 68.

Gov. Carpenter has commissioned W. C. Newlon, of Winterset, Immigrant Agent for Iowa in the Eastern States.

Col. John S. Williams, of Lafayette, Ind., has sold his residence for $10,000, and contemplates going to Japan, where his brother, George B. Williams, is high in authority.

Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, has been re-elected to the Rhode Island Legislature, of which he has been a member continuously since 1840, except during a term of eight years (1863–71) in Congress.

Senator Morton has gone to the Arkansas Hot Springs for his health. Caldwell, and Oakes Ames, and Brooks, and Patterson, having been in hot water all winter, are not obliged to accompany him.

Printing House Square has a report that Louis J. Jennings, of the New York *Times*, will not return to this country, preferring to spend the remainder of his life on his native Henglish soil.

Frank S. Chanfrau has purchased an estate of 317 acres in Florida, with the intention of passing the inclement months of the winter with his wife and family in a genial clime. The summer vacation he will continue to while away at his Long Branch cottage.

Tweed has gone to Canada. It is not known whether he has gone there to live, or whether he means to steal the Dominion and sell it to Chicago for town lots. It is to be hoped the former is the case, so that he and Anson Green Peas Dodge can unite in denouncing the corruption of the United States.—*Buffalo Express.*

At a meeting of spiritualists in Buffalo, the other day, Miss Nettie Maynard, of White Plains, N. Y., arose, and, with great modesty, considering the importance of the matter she unfolded, told the audience that during the war President Lincoln held many interviews with her, and took advantage of the information she unfolded through the spirits. The most important movements of the war were made through her agency. Who would have thought it? Why didn't she advise the Credit Mobilier people?

The Pope is reported to be very feeble. Should he live until May, he will be 81 years of age, according to the ordinary statements. It has been alleged, however, that 1790, instead of 1792, was the real date of his birth. If this is true, he is far advanced in his 83d year. He has reigned longer than any Pope, not only having seen, but surpassed, the years of Peter, and has experienced troubles enough to have shattered any but the strongest constitution. About a year ago he lost a brother who was well up in the nineties, but the nonagenarian never had half as many vexations as the Pope.

It transpires that Lieut. Frederick Grant has received no new commission. He is simply performing the duties of Military Secretary to Gen. Sheridan, a place that a Lieutenant-Colonel—Forsyth—has held. It frequently occurred during the war that a Colonel took the place of a Major-General, but not the rank. The fact that Fred's father has not made him a Lieutenant-Colonel will be a source of deep regret to the snarling Democracy. They thought they had such a good thing to whine about. If the young man had been made Lieutenant-Colonel we are free to admit that it would have been a disgraceful transaction.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

Of Admiral John B. Montgomery, recently deceased, the San Francisco *Bulletin* recalls this melancholy incident: Many yet remember the crushing calamity which overtook him while stationed here. A ship's boat containing six sailors and the two sons of the Admiral was dispatched late in the season of '46 or early in the year '47 to Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento, for the purpose of conveying a sum of money to Gen. Sutter on Government account. The boat was seen to pass Benicia, but, so far as is known, neither boat, men, nor money was seen or heard of afterwards. It was supposed that either the whole party was murdered, or the boat was capsized and all hands drowned. This terrible affliction sent the wife of the Admiral for a time to the Insane Asylum, and it is said the Admiral himself did not wholly recover from the calamity.

THE BATTLE CREEK ELECTION.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday, at our city election, Dr. Edward Cox, nominated on the "People's Reform Ticket" by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, was elected Mayor by a majority of 11. This, in a place which usually gives a Republican majority of 300 to 500, is, we think, doing well. There is here, as elsewhere, a "Ring;" and it has been the aim of this body to control all elections, and hoist as many of its component parts into office as was possible. Three years since, Thomas Hart, the unsuccessful candidate of yesterday, was elected by a majority of over 400, and, last year, the Ring's candidate was elected by a majority of 271. So sanguine were the retainers that large sums of money were staked on yesterday's result, which sums, in accordance with the old maxim, parted company with their owners. One hopeful individual staked $225 against $10, and—lost. LIBERAL.

AN OBSTINATE DRIVER.

Madison street, between Clark and State streets, was the scene of great excitement at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the sidewalks being thronged with excited spectators. As usual, the cause of the excitement was a collision between an omnibus driver and the employes of the West Side City Railroad Company. James McManus, driver of 'bus No. 90 of the Z. I. P. line, from Halsted to Twenty-second street, was obstinate. He had driven in ahead of the car, and came to a stand-still, thus effectually causing a stoppage of traffic on Madison street. His obstinacy when called upon to move out of the way was characteristic, and incurred the displeasure of the car conductor. Observing the difficulty, James Carlin, special policeman for the railroad company, came to the rescue, and determined to detain the obstinate person for an hour or so until the regular police could be prevailed upon to appear. McManus, however, observing his intention, found it incumbent on him to move, and lashed his horses unsparingly. Carlin, however, had a hold on the horses, and as McManus used his whip, the special policeman was dragged through the mud. Hence the excitement. Both were Irishmen, and both were very mad. Carlin held on pluckily until McVicker's Theatre was reached, when a "regular" came to the rescue and relieved him. Carlin wanted the regular to take McManus to the Police Station, but as two of the witnesses begged him to postpone the case for a week, he contented himself with taking his prisoner's name and number. While the public are not violently in sympathy with the Railroad Company, and will encourage all healthy competition which can drive them to accommodate the people, they do not endorse surliness or obstinacy on the part of omnibus drivers.

The Death of Andrew Clark, Esq.

(THE LAST LINK OF JAMES CLARK, THE ORIGINAL THREAD MANUFACTURER.)

"On Saturday afternoon, the 15th ult., at the ripe old age of 83, there passed from among us one of our well-known and much-respected citizens, Andrew Clark, Esq. He was a man of sterling worth, both in business and society, and his death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him.

"Andrew Clark was the third son of James Clark, who founded the thread manufacture in Paisley, and was the first man in the world to put thread on spools. In his early years he was engaged in the trade of his father. All who knew him will remember the delight with which he referred to those primitive days of Paisley thread-making. At this time the manufacture for which Paisley is now world-known was but in its infancy. We have often heard him tell of how he used to turn the wheel to his father for twisting the thread, little dreaming that this was the beginning of a manufacture which would give work to thousands of hands both in his native town and elsewhere. Mr. Clark, owing to his longevity, has seen wondrous changes pass before him. He has lived to see the time when, instead of a small room attached to a dwelling-house, extensive buildings are reared for the purpose of furthering the trade; and ere he left us he could trace the rise and progress of thread-making from the rude and insignificant spinning-wheel to the marvelous steam-engine of so many hundreds horse-power. He has survived not only to see the hopes of his own success in life realized, but also to witness the success of his active and intelligent son, John Clark, who is one of the principal partners of the Paisley Thread Works, in which business the deceased took an active part till within six months of his death.

"In politics, Mr. Clark was a Liberal. In his younger days he held a prominent place in all the political struggles of the times, and even in his old age, as a townsman, he showed a lively interest in all things connected with municipal reform. Indeed, the last time on which he crossed his threshold was to record his vote in support of his nephew, James Clark, Esq., of Chapel House, one of the representatives of the Fifth Ward.

"In his private rather than in his political life, Mr. Clark was best known, and will be best remembered. Always lively and buoyant in spirits, his conversation was at all times genial. There was none who knew him but respected him, for all who met him acknowledged him to be a man of sterling character. Being a man of such genial and sociable disposition, we shall not wonder at him having a spark of the poetic inspiration in him. We can look back with intense delight on the times when he used to recite to a select knot of his acquaintances some of his graphic and highly poetical descriptions of human character or natural scenery, or such times as he sang in his own antique style some of his heart-stirring patriotic songs."

The *Western Standard*, of Paisley, Scotland, publishes the above obituary notice of an estimable man who is extensively known.

His thread bearing the name of "J. Clark & Co." has for many years been scattered worldwide from his agencies in Russia, France, England, and other parts of Europe, South America, and the United States.

In this country he has under the trade-mark of J. Clark & Co., "C. S. I.," been associated with the house of Field, Leiter & Co.

To the time of his death, Mr. Clark continued to take a lively interest in the business which was passed down to him by his father, the original thread manufacturer, and which he, in turn, now leaves to his son, John Clark, who has for several years, and since the infirmities of age came upon the deceased, been the active partner of the house of J. Clark & Co., and who thus continues the production of this important article in the hands of this remarkable family.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Robbins & Arnold, engaged in the market business at 365 State-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBBINS & ARNOLD.

The business will be hereafter conducted in the name of ROBBINS BROS., and under the exclusive control of the undersigned. A. M. ROBBINS.

Chicago, April 9, 1873.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodation (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, April 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, April 17, 3 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports...............$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports...............35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports...............38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.

N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 18.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:20 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:10 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" READINGS.

LAST APPEARANCE

On the West Side of the universally acknowledged GREATEST LIVING READER,

BELLEW,

TO-NIGHT.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

SATURDAY NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN THE WEST at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, when Mr. BELLEW has kindly consented to respond to the universal request to repeat "THE CHARITY DINNER" and Hood's "BRIDGE OF SIGHS."

Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 88 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts., for the South Side, and Dyche's, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., and Ball's, 86 West Madison-st., for West Side.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD,

And the Rankin Combination.

Augmented by the engagement of Mr. FRANK LAWLOR and several other recognized artists, in the powerful Dickens Romance,

Oliver Twist,

To-night, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday afternoon.

Next week, the excessively funny Comedian STUART ROBSON, in "Law in New York."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Eminent English Artiste,

MISS NEILSON!

Who will appear every evening in her world-renowned impersonation of

JULIET,

In Shakspeare's Tragedy of

Romeo and Juliet

Saturday—Neilson Matinee—LADY OF LYONS. Miss Neilson as Pauline.

In preparation—AS YOU LIKE IT.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, April 7, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

MLLE. ELISE DOCKRILL,

The Queen of the arena, and her celebrated PARISIAN TROUPE OF RIDERS, Grotesques, and Performing Horses, from Circus Renz, Berlin, and Cirque Napoleon, Paris. R. H. DOCKRILL, KENEBEL, the great French Grotesque. ELLINGTON, the Prince of Manege. Prof. ROGERS AND PUPILS, and all the Old Favorites. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last three nights of

JAMES ROBINSON.

On account of the enormous expense attending this engagement, the free list will be entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press and Board of Directors.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10, 27th, 28th, and 29th performance of Bartley Campbell's

FATE!

And last nights but two of this exquisite play, which has been declared the best modern drama.

Friday, April 11—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE MEEK. Wednesday Matinee, FATE.

In rehearsal, the last Fifth-av. success, "ALIXE," and in preparation a new drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled "RISKS." Will shortly appear, Miss Eliza O'Connor, the charming emotional artiste, and Miss Josie Batcheller.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Immense Success of the Handsome Boys,

BAKER AND FARRON,

Enthusiastic reception of the Sensation Drama,

CHRIS AND LENA.

Tremendous applause at the rendition of the

LITTLE FRAUDS.

The entire house in ecstacies over the genteel

SONGS AND DANCES.

Ladies engage your seats for the Matinee.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

MACKIN & WILSON

IN THEIR SONGS AND DANCES.

New Vocal Quartette—The Three Graces—The Clockmaker's Hat—One—Two—Three. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, April 14, benefit of J. R. Kemble, on which occasion the burlesque of Romeo and Juliet.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHU'H.

Anna Dickinson,

At the Centenary M. E. Church, West Side, FRIDAY EVENING, April 11,

"JOAN OF ARC."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and F. H. Revell's Book Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

A Book For Every Man.

The "SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of ills worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago, or Dr. G. W. WARREN, Assistant Physician. N. B.—The author may be consulted on the above, as well as all diseases requiring SKILL and EXPERIENCE.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

A sure cure for Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c., by Dr. Mott's Herb Com. NEVER FAILS. A package SENT FREE on trial by R. CROIX & CO., Covington, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....5.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—New York Matters—Brothels at the East—The Weather—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Courts—Crain's Perfidy—Suburban News—Fleecing the Bankrupts—House of Correction—The Fire Ordinance—Chicago Academy of Sciences—A Robber's Death.

THIRD PAGE—The Bostwick Suits—The City in Brief—Letter from Judge Lawrence—Personal—An Obstinate Driver—The Death of Andrew Clark—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Illinois River Improvement; The Credit Mobilier System of Railway Construction—Breadstuffs and Blankets—Current News Paragraphs—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital—Sale of Short Horns—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Wall Street—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales—Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Chris and Lena; or German Life on the Mississippi."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Clockmakers' Hat."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on THURSDAY, April 10, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,336,000. There will be only 26,000 tickets and 3,027 prizes. J. H. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 All st., Post-office Box 4,694, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 10, 1873.

The Senate has passed the Lake-Front Repeal bill by a vote of 31 to 11. It needs only the signature of the Governor to make it a law, as it went through the House some time ago.

The fund raised here for the Atlantic sufferers amounts to $2,000, and all of it will be distributed in this city. Thirty-five of the steerage passengers stopped here yesterday, on their way West, and received $700; the rest will be given to a larger party, which will arrive in a few days.

Sir John Macdonald has moved, as he said he would do, for the appointment of a committee to undertake the same investigation into the Canada Pacific Railway that he and his party had voted down, when called for, the other day, by the Opposition. The latter do not seem to have been able to find any fault with the make-up of the Committee named by the Premier.

President Grant has removed Mr. Fulton from the Surveyorship of Baltimore. Mr. Fulton was the editor of the Baltimore *American*, the leading Republican paper of Baltimore, and supported Gen. Grant's nomination for the Presidency. There is no visible connection between the Civil Service rules and his decapitation, and it is said that it was made solely to satisfy some political grudge of Postmaster-General Creswell.

Gov. Palmer has spoken before the Special Railroad Committee of Thirteen in favor of his idea of making railroads public highways. The Committee are hard at work trying to piece out something from the many different bills referred to them; meanwhile, it is said that an altogether new bill is under incubation, to be presented if the Committee fail to prepare a satisfactory measure.

American interests are threatened as well as those of the Home Government by the sedition among the Spaniards in Cuba, which the Captain-General fears will end in revolution and the overthrow of his power. These Spaniards hate the American Republic only less than the Spanish Republic, and if they get the upper hand will, so far as they dare, make it share their hostility against Cuban insurgents and Spanish Republicans. Washington dispatches say that our Government takes the appeal of the Captain-General for reinforcements as a hint to increase our own naval force in that quarter.

Judge Lawrence has been asked, in a letter signed by nearly every lawyer in the thirteen counties comprising his district, to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for re-election to the bench of the Supreme Court. The Judge, in his acceptance, refers to the proposed Convention at Princeton to nominate his successor, and says that, whatever his personal feelings might be, he has no choice but to accept the renomination. For the first time in the history of the elective judiciary of this State, it is proposed that Judges shall be elected by one class of the people for the avowed purpose of deciding particular questions in a preordained way. If this is to become the rule of judicial elections, judicial purity, and with it all our civil rights, must disappear. He says the great body of farmers must already have become convinced that the decision in the Chicago & Alton Railway case was just, and that they of all classes must not seek to degrade the judiciary. As the exponent of these views of the independence of the Supreme Court, he consents to become a candidate again.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet and easier yesterday. Mess pork was dull and 5@10c per brl lower, closing at $14.55@14.60 cash, and $15.85@15.70 seller May. Lard was inactive, and a shade easier at $8.35@8.37½ ₱ 100 lbs, cash, and $8.47½@8.50 seller May. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 6@6¾c for shoulders; 7¾@7¾c for short ribs; 8@8½c for short clear, and 11@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged at 15@16c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and ½c lower, at 86½c per gallon. Flour was less active, and a shade easier. Wheat was dull, and 1c lower, closing at $1.16@1.18¼ cash, and $1.21 seller May. Corn was dull, and ½c lower, closing at 30¾@33½c cash, and 34¾@34½c seller May. Oats were dull, and ½c lower, closing at 24½@27c cash, and 28½c seller May. Rye was quiet and steady at 62@64c. Barley was heavy and inactive at 2c decline, at 74½@75c for regular. Hogs met with a better demand, and were stronger, with sales at $5.05@5.40 for poor to choice. There was a fair demand for beef cattle at unchanged prices.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature has voted against making an appropriation out of the State Treasury for the construction of a second dam on the Illinois River. This action is to be regretted. The Illinois & Michigan Canal was designed to establish continuous navigation from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan. In course of time, the river ceased to be navigable to the foot of the canal during the greater part of the season, thereby cutting off a large portion of the business of the canal. This condition of things grew worse from year to year, until it became a question whether the canal should be abandoned or the river so improved that its navigation could be united with that of the canal. In the meantime the State was paying off the canal debt, and obtaining its release from the foreign bond-holders. The Legislature finally appropriated $400,000 to build a dam on the Illinois River at Henry, and the work has been completed honestly and economically, under the direction of the Commissioners in whose hands the canal has been since its surrender to the State. The construction of this dam had an immediate effect on the navigation of the river and the business of the canal. It was a practical extension of the canal, securing to it continuous navigation to Peoria. There is now needed, as has been known from the first, another dam at Copperas Creek, which, if constructed, would extend the business of the canal at all seasons to the mouth of the river, and would secure steamboat navigation at all seasons up to a junction with the canal. One branch of the Legislature has refused to make the appropriations needed for this purpose, and the friends of the work have now proposed a bill appropriating the surplus earnings of the canal for this purpose. Even this is strenuously opposed, some gentlemen declaring that it is prohibited by the Constitution. The constitutional provision on this subject reads thus:

> The Illinois & Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the Treasury thereof in aid of railroads or canals: Provided, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

Some of those who opposed the appropriation of $400,000 from the Treasury to build the dam insisted that it was "in aid" of a canal, and therefore unconstitutional; and the same persons now insist that the appropriation of the surplus earnings of the canal is for improving the navigation of the *river*, and is therefore unconstitutional! The canal, to be of any value, must connect with a through water route. Just at the season when canal business is at its height the river is too low for business,—navigation on the river ceasing a few years ago as early as June. Any improvement of the river, but especially by locks and dams is as clearly an extension of the canal as if it were dug out for that purpose. It is, however, not the less an improvement of the river. The dams at Copperas Creek and at Henry are indispensable to the navigation of the river, and there is no more constitutional difficulty in appropriating money for that purpose than there is to appropriate money for any purpose not prohibited by the Constitution. But if the river be not made navigable, then to extend the canal navigation by the construction of locks and dams, at such points as may be necessary to enable boats to proceed down the river, and coming up to reach the canal, is an extension of the canal, and an appropriation for that purpose of the surplus earnings of the canal is entirely legitimate, and authorized by the letter as well as spirit of the Constitution. The Legislature might, indeed, go further, and might appropriate whatever sum was needed to construct this dam, and provide that it be replaced in the Treasury as fast as received from the surplus earnings of the canal.

Up to the 30th of November, 1872, the surplus canal revenue then in the Treasury was $258,000, and was used to discharge the lien of the City of Chicago on the canal, and the Auditor estimates the receipts for 1873 at $175,000. The Legislature might anticipate the revenue for this and future years, and appropriate it for the dam,—the revenue as collected being paid into the Treasury. It seems to us, however, that if the Legislature appropriates the surplus revenue for the dam, to be paid out as it is collected, it would be sufficient to pay the cost of the work as it progresses.

The propriety of making this dam at Copperas Creek is so obvious that we cannot believe the Legislature will adjourn without making provision for it in some way. That dam will secure continuous navigation on the canal and river. It may be that some years hence another dam further down will be required; but this may not be for many years, and in the meantime the canal will have refunded the State all its expenditures for work done on the proposed extension. Let us have the appropriation for this work now, unless the canal is to be left with one end blocked up.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SYSTEM OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

There is a prospect that the Credit Mobilier system of building railroads will soon be abandoned. There are influences working on all sides which will combine to this end. The system in brief is that which Lissignol, one of the Paris brokers in Memphis & El Paso bonds, characterized, in his testimony in court, as infamous, and unknown in France,—mortgaging what does not exist. The manner of building the Union Pacific Railroad, which is universally regarded as fraudulent, has been the prevailing custom in the construction of American railroads of late years. First, a charter; second, a construction ring; next, the issue of stock and bonds, which are turned over to this ring; then a disposal of the bonds at a discount, with which to obtain funds to build the road; and, finally, if the road is ever completed, an issue of stock; and so it is found that the road has been constructed wholly from money obtained from one set of men, and is owned by another set of men. If the road is successful, it is expected to pay the interest on the bonds, which represent its actual cost, and then interest on the capital stock which never was paid for, but which represents the profits of the construction ring. In other words, the community are required to pay rates of transportation that will yield the ordinary rate of interest on twice the actual cost. If the road proves to be unsuccessful, the construction ring has its profits on the contract price of the work, and for the rest it is *saute qui peut*. This is the Credit Mobilier system of building railroads and the system which must of necessity be abandoned as a result of the various influences now at work to break it down.

Prominent among these influences is the loss of confidence in American railroad securities abroad. The modern railroads have been mostly constructed from capital obtained through the sale of bonds abroad,—in England, Germany, and France. The foreign capitalists have had a discouraging experience with American railway stocks, bonds, and management. In England, the Erie frauds and the Atlantic & Great Western losses; in Germany, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, the Des Moines Valley, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, the Chicago & Southwestern, Atchison branch, and other forfeited or depreciated railroad securities; in France, the Memphis & El Paso swindle; and for all Europe the revelations of Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier transactions, must act as a general warning against investment in American railroads. When one of the most prominent American citizens, identified in the foreign mind with statesmanship, leadership in politics, and success in war, is arraigned in France as a swindler, and condemned to five years' imprisonment for negotiating spurious bonds; when an American Minister at the Court of St. James lends his name to a mining enterprise that promises to turn out as badly as some American railroads; when American railroad managers are always associated with the Jim Fisks, Jay Goulds, and Oakes Ameses; when railroad combinations are formed to swindle the Government and find co-operation in leading members of Congress,—when all these things are scanned abroad, it is hardly to be expected that American railway securities will in the future meet with the favor they have received in the past. It must be that the negotiation of worthless stocks and bogus bonds in Europe will henceforth be a more difficult undertaking than heretofore. With the loss of the European market, the projectors of future railroads must come down to the hard pan; the railroads must hereafter be constructed legitimately, and with capital that is amply secured. Then they will be built at actual cost.

Influences toward the same end are steadily working at home. The time is past when the people will consent to pay interest on bogus capital in the way of high freight charges. Every State is now working to regain its rights in one way or another, and is providing constitutional and legislative safeguards against future abuses. The practice of voting subsidies to railroads in Congress and in State Legislatures, and of loaning the credit of counties, cities, and towns to speculative enterprises, may be regarded as at an end. Illinois has a constitutional prohibition against subsidies, the loaning of public credit, and the watering of stock. Efforts are making to introduce the same prohibitions in the Constitutions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. They will undoubtedly be successful, and be imitated by all the other States. The General Railroad act in New Jersey, which recently became a law, prohibits railroads issuing bonds in excess of the capital stock actually paid up. The suit of the General Government against the Credit Mobilier Company will probably compel Ames & Co. to disgorge if it does not force the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad to pay up capital stock in full, according to law, of which only 5 per cent has been paid in thus far. The tendency in all directions is to bring railroads down to the basis of actual cost, and no one who has watched the temper of the people can doubt that it will be done.

The result of these various influences will contribute more to the relief of the public from railway extortion than any series of statutory provisions. When railroad stocks and bonds shall represent the actual cost of the roads without ballooning, or watering, or construction rings, or Credit Mobilier systems, then railroad tariffs will become reasonable. If the railroads that are to be constructed in the future shall be made to conform to this rule, the railroads already built will be likewise reduced to it. Those who have been swindled on excessive bonds and watered stock must stand their loss and make the best of it. Henceforth all railroads must be built and all railroads operated on the basis of actual cost and economical management.

BREADSTUFFS AND BLANKETS.

The Protectionists tell the farmers: You raise corn which you sell at 20 cents a bushel. We erect a woolen-mill to make cloths, and blankets, and shawls, and employ in that mill a number of men, women, and children to run the machinery, who will all be consumers of your corn. But woolen cloths, and blankets, and shawls are made in other countries, and can be sold to you at your nearest town for 50 cents a pound; that is cheaper than we can afford to make them, and we have asked Congress to place on such foreign goods a tax of 80 per cent, which will prohibit their sale under 90 cents per pound. We can therefore make and sell you cloth, blankets, and shawls at 85 cents per pound. You can then bring your corn to our mill and exchange it for blankets, receiving a pair of blankets weighing 9 pounds for 38¼ bushels of corn, which corn we pay out to our operatives at a small advance, in return for their labor, and we thus furnish you a home market of actual consumers for your corn. The protection of 80 per cent you have voted to us against the pauper labor of Europe enables us to build up home industry, give you a home market for your products, and add to the general prosperity. The farmers who were wheedled by this proposition in 1867 are beginning to inquire into the relative advantages of this arrangement. The price of their corn remains precisely the same, the home market offering no more for it than is offered elsewhere; and they think that if they could get a pair of blankets weighing 9 pounds for $4.50, or 22½ bushels of corn, in any market, it would be a better price for their corn than if they gave 38¼ bushels for the same blankets. If the home market can only give 9 pounds of blankets for 38¼ bushels of corn, and some other market offers them 13½ pounds of blankets for the same amount of corn, then the other market offers them a decidedly better price for their corn. The value of corn is to be computed by the quantity of other things it will buy. If 100 bushels of corn will buy 40 pounds of blankets, and Congress levies a tax whereby it will require 170 bushels of corn to purchase the same weight of blankets, then the corn, which in the first place had a value of 20 cents per bushel, is reduced to less than 12 cents per bushel. The increased consumption of corn by the men engaged in the woolen mill is discovered to be a delusion, because it is found that people eat as much under one tariff as under another—whether working in a woolen mill or out of it—and that it makes no difference to the farmer whether his market is at his own door or on the other side of the globe, provided he sells his corn and gets his blankets.

But the cost of transportation! says some one. Well, the moment the cost of transportation becomes greater than the cost of the tariff (distance and tariff being simply two obstacles between producer and consumer, the one natural and the other artificial), that moment the home manufacture will spring up. The theory of the tariff is, that, after paying all transportation charges, there is still 50 to 80 per cent advantage in exchanging the corn for the foreign blanket, which must be offset by a tax. If the farmers are in earnest, they will strike for this 50 or 80 per cent and get it. It is their earnings. Why shouldn't they have it?

Certainly, one of the gravest errors of the Administration since Gen. Grant's re-election was the pardoning of Brown, the Philadelphia repeater. It was regarded at the time as a virtual approval of the notorious system of corruption that has dominated the Philadelphia elections for many years. When it was found that the pardon was regarded with disfavor by the Republicans themselves, the explanation was made that President Grant had been misled by those who sought Brown's pardon, and by men whom he had a right to trust. It was probably on this account that the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the Attorney-General to furnish information concerning the means that had been used to secure the pardon, hoping thereby to relieve the President of the blame which had been attached to him. The House resolution was not complied with before adjournment. Acting under it, however, Mr. Randall, a member of the House, called upon the Attorney-General, requesting him to furnish the names of those who had petitioned for Brown's pardon, and representing that it was a matter of great importance and interest to the people of Philadelphia. Mr. Randall's request, which would not have been unreasonable even if the House had not passed a resolution authorizing it, was denied by the Attorney-General, with the remark that he would have made the same answer to Congress itself. The Attorney-General assumed the position, presumably by authority, that the pardoning power is a special prerogative of the President's, and he is accountable to no one for its exercise. This is high ground to take in what we believe to be a republican Government. We are not yet accustomed to the doctrine of prerogatives, and the assumption sounds harshly in American ears. The pardon of the repeater Brown is universally regarded as a serious mistake, if nothing worse. Gen. Grant is not acting wisely in taking all the blame on his shoulders in order to save his "personal prerogative."

The sanction which the Emperor of Austria is announced to have given to the Electoral Reform bill is an important popular triumph secured in a peaceful way, which must ultimately tend to cement more closely the different nationalities now under Austrian rule. The new bill provides that the members of the Lower House are henceforth to be elected by all persons entitled to suffrage; the number of members to be increased to 120. Each electoral district is to elect one Deputy, and every one entitled to vote for a member of the Diet, or local Legislature, will also be entitled to vote for a member of the Reichsrath, the votes to be given in writing, and an absolute majority to be necessary for the election of a candidate. Those entitled to vote in any one province are to be eligible in all the provinces, and the duration of the period for which a member is elected is fixed at six years. The general character of the bill is very similar to that of the Counties Reform bill, recently passed in Prussia. It is virtually a universal suffrage measure, subject to prudent checks, and must have a very important bearing upon the Polish, Hungarian, and other provinces of Austria, which, for the first time, will have an influential voice in the councils of the Imperial Legislature.

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the United States Mint, in a recent letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce Committee on Coinage, states that the international silver coins of the metrical weight prescribed by the recent Coinage act will be issued without delay, and that by the 1st of January next he expects to have them issued from new dies and with new designs. Lest the general public might infer that they are to have silver in their pockets instead of postal currency, it may be stated that the new silver is intended to facilitate trade with the "heathen Chinee."

The St. Paul *Press* has a lengthy article deprecating the anti-tariff resolution of the Illinois Farmers' Convention, in the course of which it says:

> Happily, the iron interest, in the present condition of the foreign market, is no longer in need of protection, and no longer profits by it.

Of course, then, there is no need of the present protective duties on iron, and the persons for whose benefit they were established are dishonest when they demand a continuance of the same.

It is now certain that Prof. Agassiz' pet scheme for establishing a school of natural history will be successful. The general design of his school is to set up a repository of discoveries in nature and advances in science, in which to instruct and send out practical teachers in agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. Even before he had the prospect of receiving substantial money aid, Prof. Agassiz had determined to start such an institution and trust to its own merits to eventually attract the necessary support. He had gathered about him about twenty Professors, who were to give their services for the first year gratuitously, and he had determined to begin at Nantucket, where living is cheap, to give instruction during the summer months to the students from the higher schools who should desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered. The studies were to comprehend the various phases of natural history, including the breeding of birds and fishes, the improvement of domestic animals, the chemistry of the sea and air, the chemistry of feeding and breeding, the history and habits of insects injurious to vegetation, and all the scientific aids to agriculture and industry. It was at this time that Mr. John Anderson, a wealthy and retired tobacco merchant of New York, stepped in and donated an island near New Bedford, Mass., of over 100 acres, splendidly improved, and estimated to be worth $100,000. After this generous offer had been accepted by Prof. Agassiz, Mr. Anderson contributed further $50,000 in cash for the benefit of the institution. It has been estimated that $18,000 a year or the interest on $250,000, will give ample support to the enterprise, and it is now proposed to raise the needed $200,000. There is no doubt that this will be done. Prof. Agassiz proposes that the school shall be named after Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Anderson wants it named after Prof. Agassiz. In any case, it is not likely that the generosity of the one nor the great attainments of the other will be forgotten.

A movement has recently been started in the English Parliament by Lord Houghton, himself a literary man, to establish an order of merit for arts, literature, and science. The movement originated in a motion made by Lord Houghton, asking that literary men be allowed to wear foreign decorations. The motion aroused the British pride somewhat, and gave rise to an interesting discussion, in the course of which Lord Stanhope, formerly Lord Mahon, the historian, urged that the Crown was the only fountain of honor in England, and that Her Majesty should be urged to establish an order of merit, in which literary ability should be recognized. The proposition has been received with considerable favor in both Houses of Parliament. There are at present but two orders in England which carry any special honor with them, and to neither of these can literary men gain admission simply by their literary ability. The Garter is open only to foreign potentates and native Peers, and the Bath is monopolized by naval and military heroes. The literary men in England, like Bulwer, Macaulay, and Herschel, who have been ennobled, obtained their reward more by their possession of landed estates, and the value of their political services, than by what they had achieved in literature. The question which will first suggest itself in this country is, who, outside the ranks of the scientists, with the exception of Tennyson and Carlyle, are to receive admission into the new English Legion of Honor? Science has some votaries like Herbert Spencer, Tyndall, Darwin, Huxley, and others, who are worthy to wear knightly spurs. But Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, and Jerrold are dead. Who are their successors? Would men like Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, and Edmund Yates, who follow these at such immense distances, be candidates for the decorations of the new order. If only those who have achieved great literary distinction were admitted, the new order of knighthood would have but a sorry following of knights.

The prices obtained at the book-trade sale which is now progressing in New York have developed some curious facts with regard to the tastes of book-buyers, and also show that American works are not undervalued, in comparison with foreign, in the estimation of American readers at least. In Osgood & Co.'s publications, Longfellow's Dante brought the highest price, and Whittier's Snow-Bound the next highest. It is stated that Edward Everett Hale's novels ranged with Dickens', and above George Eliot. Bret Harte brought about the same prices as De Quincey, and Howell sold higher even than Thackeray. Emerson's prose essays sold very high, bringing $1.50 per volume, while Forster's *Life of Landor*, a much larger work, went off at $1.45. These facts redound as much, however, to the credit of American patriotism as to American literary taste.

M. Louis Joseph Buffet, the new President of the Chamber, elected, a few days since, in the French National Assembly, has been distinguished as a statesman and financier for many years. In 1850, he was Minister of Public Works, and one of the leaders of the Corps Législatif, but withdrew to private life in 1851, after the *coup d'état*. In 1863, he was elected to the Corps Législatif, although Napoleon violently opposed his election. He was also at one time Minister of Finance, as the successor of M. Magne. He is represented to be very wealthy, very industrious, and very influential.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Dodds was elected in Cincinnati, last October, to serve out a term in Congress, vice Perry, who had resigned in July. Dodds voted for back pay, and now wants it. He wants it dated back to July; and the officials at the treasury will honor his formal application. Perhaps we should use some other word than "honor" in this paragraph.

—Sam Marshall, one of our Illinois Congressmen, finds the back pay rather unpopular on the Wabash, and gives out word that he is "considering the propriety of paying it into the treasuries of the counties composing his district." Hereupon a Democratic editor remarks:

> If the money honestly belongs to Mr. Marshall, of course he can so dispose of it if he pleases. If the money does not honestly belong to him, then he would be a thief to take it, and his constituents become receivers of stolen property. The people everywhere regard the men who take this back-pay as thieves.

—Certain panic-stricken Congressmen affect a fear that our Watch-Dog of the Treasury, the good old Gen. Spinner, is dishonest, and not to be trusted with orders for the sums they "have not drawn." Others affect a different fear, which we find expressed in the Dubuque *Times*, which says:

> The Muscatine *Journal* understands that the Iowa Congressmen entitled to back pay under the Salary bill have been corresponding, for some time, to come to some agreement in regard to it. It is now proposed that the several amounts due them be expended in purchasing United States bonds, which are then to be canceled. Thus so much of the Government debt would be wiped out, and the money would be more effectually restored to the Government than by simply leaving it in the Treasury, to be appropriated and expended in some other way.

—The back pay steal by the Forty-second Congress becomes more and more enormous the more we look at it. Our only regret is that a year and a half must expire before any of the authors of the great wrong can be brought before the people for the condemnation they so richly merit.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The treason of corruption is a more heinous crime than the treason of war, and not a single one of the guilty culprits should escape the infamy of a justly inflicted obscurity. Now that Congress has passed away, and Legislatures are dying out, the memory of exposed iniquities will naturally grow fainter and fainter the further time carries us away from them; but it is the sacred duty of the citizen never to forget and never to forgive those servants, from the least unto the greatest, who have been recreant.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—It is a bad time for new parties to form, and a still worse one for the old parties to keep their lines firm. There is a tendency on all sides to forget partisanship, and to look more closely to honesty and efficiency in high places. It is a good sign, and signifies the awakening of the public conscience after its long sleep,—a thing more to be desired than the formation of new parties.—*New York Tribune.*

—When the new party, which many newspapers have recently been discussing, is formed, it will be formed by the people, and not by professed politicians. It will be a party of the people and for the people. It will be a party born of the people's necessities, and advocating the protection of labor. It will be a party which will resist the encroachments and centralization of capital, and admit of no legislation for the benefit of the few, and the injury of the many. Such a party is sure to come. Stone by stone its foundations are being laid, and its progress though slow, and to some imperceptible, is nevertheless sure. The people are not educated in a moment. Great reforms obtain their footholds by degrees, but when once established they are hard to shake. The organization of the party of the future rests with the people, and, when formed, it will be the people's party, existing in their interests, and established for their protection.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—The opportunity presents itself, if properly improved, to achieve one of the most magnificent victories in favor of simple justice, and the rights of man, ever obtained in North America, except the triumph of freedom over slavery. The masses through the length and breadth of the land are ripe for this movement, and, when the nature of the contest is fully appreciated, and concert of action attained, it will carry such an accumulation of moral power and grandeur in its train that adverse decisions of Supreme Courts, will furnish but a trifling obstacle to its onward march.—*Farmer City (Ill.) Journal.*

—The crystallization of the new elements into a party having the Constitution for its platform, and honest men for its candidates, will be greatly aided by this farmers' movement, and, as its certain result will be the overthrow of Radical rule, it must do good, and we are willing to welcome it, and wish it God-speed.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—At a time when the great railroad monopolies are becoming too formidable for the welfare of the country, when it is a question whether the States are to own the roads or the roads the States, it is consoling to see a power rising up which bids fair to control them. The farmers of the West have taken matters into their own hands, and though they cannot expect much from existing legislative bodies, they are masters of the situation, and can in future elections dictate to the companies.—*New York Witness.*

—Instead of a State Legislature adjusting differences like those which exist in Illinois between the farmer and the common carriers, they ought to be provided for in general laws of Congress. A single State is no longer strong enough to cope with the incorporate monopoly it called into existence. The common carrier is too strong, arrogant, and self-willed to be managed by a Commonwealth. Congress is alone equal to do this work, and the sooner we have a system of general laws for the regulation of the common carriers of the country, the better for its peace and prosperity.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—A colored gentleman named Rapier has been elected to Congress from Alabama. The Hon. Mr. Rapier has served nine years in the State Penitentiary. The San Francisco *News Letter* suggests that he has paid a debt to his State which sundry of his colleagues still owe to theirs.

—The Republican party in San Francisco, and to a less degree throughout the State, is under a most disgraceful leadership. We shall not follow that leadership. We have seen, upon one occasion, disastrous consequences resulting to that party. When a corrupt village politician, by all the meaner appliances of party machinery, set in motion by ward loafers, stole a State Convention and caused himself to be nominated for Governor, the good men of the party rebelled against the conspiracy, and, from a majority of 28,000, the Republican party was beaten 10,000. Since then party rules have relaxed, party obligations have lost their force, and the same leadership, supported by the same ragged rank and file, the same small country journals, the same corrupt Court-House politicians, will bring that party to the same unfortunate end.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Some time ago Grant pardoned a man by the name of Brown from the Penitentiary. He was a Philadelphia "repeater," and was serving out a term for that offense committed during the October election. It was believed by some charitable persons that the President had been imposed upon in the matter, and, consequently, a few days before the adjournment, a resolution passed Congress for papers or other communications or documents relating to the case. The Attorney-General declines to allow the papers to be seen. From this it appears that the President is not to be questioned for his acts. "The King can do no wrong."—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—The preamble to the proposed new State Constitution of Pennsylvania contains a sentence interjected by the men who are attempting to procure a direct recognition of God in the National Constitution. The sentence is a very curious one, and would read that it is a question whether it is not blasphemous, however reverential may have been the intent of its framers. It reads:

> We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

The question is, whether the words "its government" mean the government of "His guidance," or the government of the people of Pennsylvania. The sentence seems to say that we invoke "His guidance," and ordain this Constitution "for its government," that is, for the purpose of governing "His guidance." Or else that "His guidance is invoked in our future destiny, but the Constitution is to *govern* our future destiny. If the word "its" were changed to "our," so that it would read that we "ordain and establish this Constitution for our government," the sentence would be better; but still it would be curiously involved, because, after invoking "His guidance," it sounds strangely to go right on and declare that the Constitution is to be our real guidance, or governing principle. What the framers of the clause *meant* we all have a moderately clear idea: but this extraordinary language is a curious illustration of the difficulty of reducing that meaning to an unexceptionable, or even to a reasonably precise, form.—*Detroit Post.*

FOURTEENTH STREET PAVEMENT.

The Mayor received a letter, yesterday, from a property-owner on Fourteenth street, inquiring the reason why that thoroughfare had not been paved, giving a description of its filthiness, and asserting that an assessment for filling and paving had been collected two years ago. As nothing had been done towards the improvement, he was anxious to receive the interest on his money. The Mayor's reply, which is of interest to many people who own property on Fourteenth street, was as follows:

> SIR: The assessment for the curbing, filling, and paving of Fourteenth street, between Clark and State streets, was confirmed by the Council, Oct. 24, 1870. The assessment was all collected early in 1871, and the whole amount stands to the credit of this account. Most of the walling and filling has been done by the owners. An information was granted April 19, 1871, restraining the city from proceeding with the work. The suit is still pending, with a prospect of a hearing sometime during the present month. The contention grows out of a discrepancy between the *actual* and the *recorded* location of the street, involving a distance of four feet. Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

How the Atlantic Narrowly Escaped the Rocks Last Summer.

From a London letter published in the Cincinnati Gazette, July 17, 1872.

At noon on the Saturday following after leaving New York our reckoning showed the Atlantic to be within 164 miles of Queenstown.

We had an observation on Sunday, but owing to a light fog we had none on Monday. As the noontime passed, the fog thickened, and all were greatly disappointed as it now became probable that we should approach the land in a fog. We were within the fog thirteen miles an hour, and this rate of sailing would bring us to the Fastnett light-house off the Irish coast at 9 o'clock.

The Fastnett is some sixty miles nearer than Queenstown. At the time indicated nearly all the passengers were on deck, notwithstanding that the weather was very chilly and damp, as the fog had increased to great density. The Captain and all the officers were on the bridge, and extra lookouts were on the poop-deck. We were still going at full speed. Most of the passengers were on the port side of the ship, straining their eyes looking for a light. All were quiet and anxious. A word had not been spoken for some minutes, when the Captain's well-known voice gave the order: "Port a little." "Port a little, sir," said the man in the wheel-house who turned his little wheel, which moves the ponderous rudder of the ship by steam power. I looked toward the port side through the dense fog, but could see nothing. Quickly another order came: "Port a little," and before the helmsman could answer, quick and sharp the Captain cried, "Hard a port, sir," said the wheelsman, as the great vessel, 430 feet long, swung rapidly round, and in a second a huge rock, 300 feet high, with a fringe of awful white breakers at its base met our astonished gaze. The helmsman's wheel has hardly turned half way round, when the signal to the engines conveyed by telegraph the order "Stop," and the next second the order "astern full speed."

On toward the dark mass, now quite distinct, our vessel still kept her course, until we mounted on the land swell of the rocks. The reverse motion of our engine caused a great foam at our stern, and in about two minutes we could discern the foam slowly moving toward the bows of our ship. Soon we began to pass through it rapidly, and for twenty minutes we were retired from the dangerous coast.

The Failure of Scranton & Co.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The failure of the New Haven banking firm of E. S. Scranton & Co., proves, now that all the facts have come out, to be one of the worst and most criminal that we have had in New England for years. The trustee who was appointed to examine the books, made his report on Saturday. It shows plainly the rise and fall of the house. The firm commenced business in January, 1869, with a capital of only $15,000, but, possessing the entire confidence of the community, their books for the next three years showed a constantly increasing surplus, until the capital stock, last July, with the surplus, showed assets of $200,000. Within the next six months, however, this entire capital was extinguished, and not only this, but $82,000 more. Where had this money gone to? These figures tell the story: Loss by speculation in Union Pacific, $142,000; Rock Island, $104,000; Western Union, $40,000, &c. Since Jan. 1 there have been more heavy losses, and their liabilities to depositors are about $600,000, not over 5 per cent of which probably can be paid. Could there be more convincing proofs of the folly, not to say the wickedness, of stock gambling? But the worst feature of the failure is not the gambling; it is the fact that, knowing the condition of their business, the firm continued to receive deposits up to the very time of the failure—not from their friends among the business men of New Haven, but from the poor people who trusted implicitly in their honor. What shall be thought of a firm that, knowing itself on the very eve of suspension, received the $700 which constituted a poor colored man's whole fortune?

THE DEATH OF MRS. HALL.

Commencement of the Investigation by the Coroner.

A Startling Discovery Made by the Physicians.

What Certain Witnesses Are Expected to Tell.

The suspicions of the boarders at the Grand Central Hotel have been confirmed; there is no longer any doubt that Mrs. Sarah N. Hall came to her death from hemorrhage, caused by an abortion or miscarriage. Whether Dr. R. P. Reynolds, the attending physician, produced it, or it was brought about by the individual efforts of the lady herself, is yet to be determined. As was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the body was taken to the Morgue by order of the Coroner. It lay there all Tuesday night, and yesterday morning the casket was found to be intact. An outer case of pine preserved the mahogany coffin from injury, and when the lids were removed the spectators were astonished at the beauty of the occupant. The flesh had a yellow tint, and from the appearance of the corpse it was concluded that very little blood remained in the arteries and veins. There were about two dozen people present at half-past 10 o'clock, when the post mortem examination commenced. Among them were Coroner Stephens, Mr. Newberry (an intimate friend of Mrs. Hall), Mr. Purple (her uncle), Drs. Miller, Emmons, Wadsworth, five or six medical students, and four reporters. The autopsy was careful and thorough; every vital organ was inspected for symptoms of disease, but none were found. When the womb was removed, not a word was spoken. The reputation of Mrs. Hall depended upon its condition. Dr. Miller opened

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Final Passage of the Lake Front Repeal Bill in the Senate.

The County Court Jurisdiction Bill Passed in the House.

Passage of Several Other Important Bills in the Lower House.

Senate Debate on the Tax Collection Bill.

The Appropriations—Railroad Organizations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LAKE FRONT ACT REPEALED.

SPRINGFIELD, April 9.—The Lake Front fight was opened this morning by Mr. Dow, who delivered an able argument in favor of the repealing bill. He reviewed the argument of Judge Steele, giving a lucid exposition of the legal aspect of the case, and contended that the contract was never executed in any particular, nor had any rights accrued to the railroads. Mr. Dow talked for an hour, and when he concluded the previous question was ordered. The vote was taken in a dead silence. The lobbies were filled, and the attorneys blanched with dismay when they realized their defeat. There were 31 votes for the bill and 11 against it. It could hardly have passed yesterday, but the arrival of several Senators saved it. Messrs. Burke, Brown, Yager, Henry, Hinchcliffe, and Waite saved the bill, as some of them came specially to vote for it, and others, who were doubtful, cast their doubts to the winds. Thus ends the most bitter and determined fight of the season. The Governor will undoubtedly sign the bill.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

The House passed a bill containing the following section:

SEC. 1. That, in all cases where special jurisdiction has been conferred upon County Courts in this State prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and when jurisdiction, reduced under the act entitled "An act to increase the jurisdiction of County Courts," in force July 1, 1872, to the sum of $500—all causes pending wherein the amount claimed to be due is over $500, and all judgments that may have been rendered in said courts for a sum greater than $500, together with the files, records and papers pertaining thereto, are hereby transferred to the Circuit Court of their respective counties.

SEC. 2. And in all cases where chancery jurisdiction has been conferred upon County Courts, by special enactment, and such chancery jurisdiction has been repealed, or has ceased to exist by virtue of said act, in force July 1, 1872, all causes pending, together with the records, files, and papers pertaining to such chancery jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy, are hereby transferred to the Circuit Court of the respective counties.

SEC. 3. All causes transferred from said County Courts to the Circuit Courts, as provided in the foregoing sections of this act, may be tried and disposed of in said Circuit Courts in the same manner that they might have been in said County Courts had their jurisdiction not been reduced.

The remaining sections provide for the transfer of the records from the one court to the other.

TAX BILL.

House bill 300 came up by special order on a second reading by sections at noon to-day. The question pending was, on the motion of Senator Cummings, to amend by striking out the word "assessor" wherever it occurs in the bill. Senator Thompson made an exhaustive and argumentative talk, in which he gave a full report of Fulton, Shelby, Sangamon, and Perry Counties, showing that the assessments in those counties for State purposes were less in proportion than in Cook. He showed that horses in Cook were always assessed above the State average, while in the counties named they were assessed much below the State average. He then examined the absolute necessity for the bill, claiming that it did not ask any change from the method heretofore existing, and that the history of the past should go on in the future. For the last four years, Cook County Assessors had assessed too high in proportion to the balance of the State. And the State Board of Equalization, composed of twenty-five members, twenty-three of whom were from counties other than Cook, sworn officers, acting under oath, declared that Cook County Assessors were above the average of the State. Cook County had in 1871 26,600 acres of land under cultivation in corn, wheat, and other field products, and that land was assessed at $10,737,728, while in Perry County, where there were 158,533 acres of land devoted to the same purpose, it was assessed at only $1,316,673. After going through a long and convincing argument on the figures shown by the report of the State Auditor and State Board of Equalization, during which he remarked that figures he knew were tedious things, but they were as stubborn as tedious, he ended the reference to the figures by the following: From 1868 to 1871 the total assessed valuation of the State, as returned by the various Assessors, was increased $28,105,382, of which increase Cook County contributed $27,139,807, and this was done by the Township Assessors of Cook County, while Chicago had her City Assessor just as asked for in the bill. Did this look as if Cook County was endeavoring to evade her just portion of the State tax?

Senator Burke, of Macoupin, opposed the passage of the bill, because he feared that the authorities in some of the smaller cities of the State might avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the bill to increase the expense of their tax machinery. He could not consent to allow the large cities to obtain a law, perhaps necessary for them, but dangerous to the smaller cities.

Senator Lee, of Peoria, urged the passage of the bill as a measure of vital necessity to the financial well-being, not of Chicago alone, but of every incorporated city in the State. If the bill did not pass, the City of Peoria would be unable to pay the interest on her public debt, and, more disagreeable still, if the Senate should refuse to pass this bill, upon those Senators instrumental in its defeat would rest the responsibility of closing the schools in that city.

Senator Strong moved to close the debate. Senator Lee hoped that Senators might have an opportunity fully and freely to discuss the merits of the bill. The motion was lost.

Senator Cummings reviewed the arguments made by the friends of the bill. Senator Starne, of Sangamon, was in favor of the General Revenue law, and had not yet been convinced of the necessity of this bill. If the Assessors did their duty there would be no need for any additional legislation.

Senator Waite showed that under the machinery of the city, Chicago collected her revenue of about $42,000 under the General Revenue law last year. When the delinquent list was turned over to the county officers it cost the county over $71,000.

Senator Barnes moved the previous question. Carried.

The motion of Senator Cummings to strike out the word "assessor" wherever it occurred in the bill was lost—33 to 9.

Senator Murphy offered an amendment: "That in no case shall our assessment for city purposes be made upon a higher valuation than the aggregate value of the assessment for State and county purposes." Lost—33 to 11.

The remaining sections, up to Section 14, were passed without objection.

Senator Henry, of Clay, moved to amend by striking out Section 15, which gave the City Collector the cumulative right to enter a civil suit for the collection of any general tax, special tax, or special assessments. Mr. Henry argued that, with his view of Section 4, Article 9, of the Constitution, he could not vote for this bill. He believed the section was clearly unconstitutional and wrong.

Senator Canfield defended the section as it stood in the bill.

Senator Thompson had doubts with regard to the section, and as he desired to have a strong bill free from all objections, he should vote to strike out the section. The amendment prevailed.

Senator Sanford, of Knox, moved to strike out Section 23, which imposed a penalty in cases of appeal, where the judgment of the lower court was confirmed.

Senator McGrath defended the section, and hoped it would be retained, being conformable to the General Revenue law.

The amendment was adopted—18 to 15.

Senator Sanford moved to strike out Section 24, which provides for the appointment of a Tax-Commissioner. Senator Canfield defended the clause, and hoped it would not be amended. Senator McGrath explained the necessity of this officer to the interests of the tax-payers of Chicago. The amendment was lost.

Senator Sanford then moved to insert in the first line of the same section, after the word "may," the words, "in their discretion," referring to the appointment of a Tax-Commissioner. Carried.

Senator Canfield moved to reconsider the vote by which Section 1 was carried, in order to amend by taking out the words "to establish and maintain gas-works." Withdrawn.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. It will pass the Senate probably with the emergency clause, but certainly without it. The House will have to concur in the Senate amendments, with which there will be no trouble.

TWO PER CENT CLAIMS.

Mr. Morris, of Quincy, is here in the interest of the 2 per cent land claims defeated by the last Congress. He desires some expression of opinion from the State.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The Senate Appropriation Committee recommended the appropriation of $20,000 for the Executive Mansion, as follows: Repairs, $9,500; furniture, $6,000; heating apparatus, $2,500, and $1,000 a year for two years to care for and cultivate the grounds. The sum originally asked was $30,000, but it is thought that $20,000 will make the mansion very comfortable for its inhabitants.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate ordered to a third reading several bills appropriating money to several State institutions. Appropriation bills are as uncertain as the wind until actually passed both Houses, and there is no telling till then what the final sum will be.

COMMISSIONS.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of commissions to look after the Southern Insane Asylum and the Southern Normal School. This bill will make room for several waiting applicants for both jobs.

DENTISTRY.

The House passed, by 80 to 45, the bill regulating the practice of dental surgery, in spite of objections that it was getting up a "corner in teeth," and all that kind of thing. The bill requires dentists who may hereafter attempt to fix teeth to have a diploma from some college or the State Dental Society. Practitioners who have been in the business ten years in other States can practice here unquestioned.

JACKSONVILLE WATER-WORKS.

The House passed the bill to cede one and a half acres of land from the Jacksonville Insane Asylum to the town for a water-works site. By all accounts anything that will bring water to the place will be a godsend to the public institutions. The bill provided that Jacksonville should pay for the land, but does not say where the money will go. It will probably be turned into the treasury of the Asylum.

COOK COUNTY CONSTABLES.

Mr. Oleson, of Cook, out of tender regard for the Constables of Cook County, desired that they should have remuneration for certain services which they were supposed to have been doing gratis, and his bill passed, with a clause reading as follows:

For commissions on sales not exceeding $10, 10 per cent; and on the excess of that amount, 5 per cent. In all cases where any execution, in the hands of any Constable, shall be settled by the parties, or paid, or when the property levied on shall not be sold by reason of such settlement or payment, the Constable shall be allowed as commissions on amounts not exceeding $10, 10 per cent; and on the excess of that amount, 3 per cent. Constables shall be allowed reasonable charges, to be fixed by the Justice, for removing and taking care of property levied on by them.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

There being some doubt as to the effect of the law extending the jurisdiction of County Courts, or the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, Senator Jacobs introduced a bill, which has passed the Senate, providing that "Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates shall have jurisdiction in all cases where the action of debt or assumpsit will lie, and the amount in controversy does not exceed $200; and also in all prosecutions in behalf of the people for assault, or assault and battery, and affrays, and in all other cases of misdemeanor, or concurrent jurisdiction with the County and Circuit Courts, where the punishment is by fine not exceeding $200."

A RAILROAD SQUABBLE.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same, for prescribing and defining the duties, and limiting the powers of such corporations when so organized, approved March 1, 1872," introduced by Senator Lee, and ordered to a third reading to-day, is intended to cure defects in the organization of railroad companies which might be affected by the adoption of the new Constitution, or that were organized between the adoption of the new Constitution and the passage of the general law. Its immediate application is as follows: There was a supposed defect in the organization of the Chicago, Lafayette & Indiana Railroad, organized under the act of 1849. The Danville & Vincennes Road, organized under the general law, discovered the flaw, and attempted by its right of eminent domain to condemn the Chicago & Lafayette Road after it was equipped and running. The bill aims to legalize the original organization of the Chicago & Lafayette Road, protect its franchise from the raid of the Danville & Vincennes people.

CHANGING OFF.

The people of the County of Gallatin being dissatisfied with the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, to which it was attached by the Apportionment bill, Mr. Youngblood got a bill through the Senate detaching it therefrom and annexing it to the Twenty-Fifth Circuit. If this is not special legislation, what is?

DOWN IN A COAL-MINE.

After many failures, the Senate passed the bill prohibiting boys under 12, and women of any age, from working in coal-mines.

DISSECTING MATERIAL.

The House bill providing for the appropriation of the unknown dead to the uses of surgery for dissection was on its third reading, when Mr. Quinn rattled away his tongue in a humanitarian speech against the bill. He believed the "worthless remains" of doctors should be dissected for the benefit of science. If it was a good thing, why not cut up doctors; cut up legislators; cut up members of Congress? Great men were curiosities, and it would be a good thing to cut them up, and not single out the unfortunate poor. The gentleman was witty, although the subject was grave. Mr. Snow believed the bill deserved consideration, as it was intended to protect cemeteries, that they might not be invaded by the ruthless hand of the resurrectionist. It was absolutely necessary for the study of medicine and surgery that bodies should be dissected. Mr. Scanlen was in favor of the bill, in spite of the gentleman from Peoria (Quinn), who desired to whip a man while he lived, but desired to protect his body when he died. Mr. Collins, a physician, made a strong speech for the bill. After speeches in its favor by Messrs. Rogers and Rice, the bill passed the House by 101 to 29. This is progress which the Senate would do well to imitate. As it is only applicable to cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, the country members find no objection to the bill.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House considered the Senate Appropriation bills, and considered on a third reading bills giving $7,500 for furnishing the Supreme Court House at Mount Vernon; $17,500 per annum to the Jacksonville Blind Asylum, for ordinary expenses; $24,000 per annum to the Feeble-Minded Institute for expenses, and $5,000 for furniture and insurance; $16,000 in addition to the interest to the College and Seminary fund for expenses for the Normal School, and $6,915 to pay the indebtedness of the institution; $52,500 per annum to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, including $2,000 for repairs, and $500 for the Library; $81,550 to the Deaf and dumb Institute at Jacksonville; $45,000 per annum to the Southern Insane Asylum until the main building is occupied, and thereafter $56,000 per annum.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The House discharged the committee clerks to-day. The Senate cut them off long ago.

INSURANCE.

Mr. Mann, from the Insurance Committee, reported bills allowing insurance companies to form a fire patrol in cities, to be under the control of the Fire Marshal; changing the law so that four townships instead of three may join in forming mutual insurance companies.

THE REVISION.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire why the revision does not proceed faster. The Committee will probably recommend that the work be discontinued.

STATE CHARITIES.

The House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Scanlan, providing for an estimate by the State Board of Charities of the actual cost of each inmate in each public institution as a basis for future calculations.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The sub-committee of the special Railroad Committee held a meeting this afternoon, when Gov. Palmer gave an exposition of his views as to how railroads should be made public highways. The Committee are laboring with all the bills and expect to take a piece from each and make a bill like Joseph's coat. In the meantime some gentlemen in the House, expecting utter failure from the labor of the Committee, are thinking of preparing a substitute, so as to have it ready in case the Committee bill does not suit.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 9.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President EARLY in the Chair. Roll-call was responded to by forty Senators.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. LEE called up Senate bill 415, amending the act providing for incorporations organized for the purpose of constructing railways, &c., and the same was read a second time, considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

SECOND READING.

By general consent, several bills making appropriations for State institutions, &c., were read a second time; also House bill 445, to enable towns to prohibit domestic animals from running at large; read and considered by sections.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 417, attaching Gallatin County to the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 1.

Senate bill 347, amending the act providing for the health and safety of coal miners, passed—yeas, 34; nays, 6.

By consent, Mr. WARE introduced a bill making appropriation for an additional building for the Southern Insane Asylum.

Senate bill 20, concerning jurisdiction of Justices and Police Magistrates, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 41; nays, 0.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The Committtee on Appropriations introduced a bill making an appropriation for repairing and finishing the Executive Mansion.

FIRST READING.

The following House bills were read a first time:

No. 543, to enable incorporated towns to cure defects in their organization.

No. 545, repealing the act changing the name of the town of Rand to Desplaines, &c.

Senate bill 418, providing for copying and recording laws, resolutions, and journals of the General Assembly, was read a second time.

LAKE FRONT.

Consideration of the bill repealing the Lake Front act was resumed, Senator Dow addressing the Senate at length in advocacy of the repealing bill. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the previous question was ordered, the bill put upon its passage, and passed—yeas, 31; nays, 11.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Henry,	Sheldon,
Brown,	Hinchcliffe,	Shepard,
Burke,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Burns,	Kehoe,	Thompson,
Castle,	McGrath,	Waite,
Cunningham,	Nicholson,	Ware,
Cusey,	Palmer,	Warren,
Donahue,	Patterson,	Whiting,
Dow,	Reynolds,	Williamson,
Fennell,	Sanford,	Yager—31.
Green,		

NAYS.

Brooks,	Glenn,	Starne,
Canfield,	Hundley,	Voris,
Casey,	Lee,	Youngblood—11.
Cummings,	Short,	

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Archer,	Mampton,	Upton,
Crews,	Murphy,	Wilcox—8.
Gundlach,	Steele,	

RAILROAD AID.

The succeeding special order, Senate bill 331, to authorize cities, counties, and townships to transfer donations made to railroad corporations, was taken up, considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

TAX BILL.

The special order, consideration of House bill 300, regarding assessment of property and levy and collection of taxes, was then taken up.

Senator THOMPSON argued in favor of the bill. Pending his argument, the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, the Senate resumed consideration of House bill 300.

Senator Thompson continuing his remarks, at the close of which the debate was continued, amendments striking out the fifteenth and twenty-third sections were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

House Bill 467, authorizing the Trustees of the Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville, to sell an acre and a half of ground to said city for public water works, passed—yeas, 103; nays, 1.

House Bill 480, to amend Sec. 42 of the Fees and Salaries act, in relation to Justices and Constables, passed—yeas, 90; nays, 18.

House bill 529, providing for the appointment of trustees and stewards of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, and Southern Illinois Normal University, passed—yeas, 115; nays, 8.

House bill 109, repealing Sec. 2 of the act in relation to the election of Supervisors in the city of Macomb, passed—yeas, 97; nays, 11.

House bill 539, concerning Courts of Record, passed—yeas, 108; nays, 1.

House bill 371, to regulate the practice of dentistry, passed—yeas, 80; nays, 45.

House bill 548, the inter-State Bridge tax bill; passed—yeas, 120; nays, 0.

House bill 541, to amend the act prohibiting domestic animals from running at large; lost—yeas, 92; nays, 34—being an emergency bill.

Mr. MULVANE moved a reconsideration of the vote. Carried.

The bill was again put upon its passage and passed—yeas, 104; nays, 3.

House bill 480, to promote the Science of Medicine, providing the manner of furnishing bodies for dissection. Passed—yeas, 101; nays, 29.

Recess till 2:30 p. m.

STATE CHARITIES.

Bills making appropriations for the various charitable institutions were considered, and ordered to a third reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SCANLON offered a resolution requiring the State Board of Public Charities to report the expenses of the different State charitable and educational institutions. Adopted.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution discharging all the committee clerks. Adopted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether it was necessary to continue the Committee of Revision. Adopted.

Adjourned.

"SHORT-HORNS."

The "Woodland" and Glen "Flora" Herds of Short-Horn Cattle Sold Yesterday at Waukegan—Large Attendance of Cattle-Breeders—A Great Success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 9.—A joint public sale of short-horn cattle from Glen Flora and Woodlawn herds, belonging, respectively, to C. C. Parks and W. B. Dodge, took place to-day at Mr. Parks' beautiful estate near the village of Waukegan. The entire Woodlawn herd, numbering 56 animals, was sold, while Mr. Parks added 36 from the Glen Flora herd. Both herds have been famous throughout the West as among the finest in America, and the attendance of breeders was therefore very large. They came from all parts of the West and South, all having an eye upon one or more bovine beauties which they desired to include in their own herds at home, and for which they came prepared to pay liberally. The bidding was spirited and active, and the auctioneer, Col. J. W. Judy, had the satisfaction of making one of the most successful cattle sales ever held in America. The prices realized were unusually large, and were entirely satisfactory to the sellers. The cows averaged $610.50 each, and the bulls about $350 each. The highest-priced animals sold were imported Henrietta and imported Countess of Oxford, both bought for $2,000 each by Mr. Gilbert Sodowsky, of Indianola, Vermillion County, Ill. The same gentleman paid $1,000 for the bull, imported Scotsman, while Day Brothers, of Utica, Iowa, took away imported Bismarck at $1,110. The fact that such of the cows as were old enough to breed were in calf to imp. Scotsman, imp. Baron Hubback, 2d imp. Gen. Napier, or Minna Dole's Airdrie, had much to do with the high prices obtained. The animals were sold almost without exception to breeders, who thus replenish their herds and improve their breeds. The day was extremely cold, wet, and disagreeable, but everybody seemed to be in good humor, and disposed to make the best of things. Below are given the sales in the order as contained in the catalogue:

COWS.

Mazurka, of Woodlawn, calved February, 1867; by 2d Duke of Geneva 23752; 1st dam, Mazurka 9th, by 3d Duke of Airdrie 23717; to Elliott & Kent, Des Moines, Ia.; $1,000.

2d Mazurka of Woodlawn, calved September, 1868; got by the Duke of Airdrie 23718; 1st dam, Mazurka 13th, by Duke of Airdrie 12730; to W. T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky.; $675.

3d Mazurka of Woodlawn, calved February, 1872; by 4th Earl of Oxford 8075; 1st dam, 2d Mazurka of Woodlawn, by 7th Duke of Airdrie 23718, to W. H. Richardson, Lexington, Ky.; $400.

3d Lady of Clarke, calved March, 1869, by 8th Duke of Airdrie 6627; 1st dam, Lady of Clarke, by imp. New Year's Day 13883; Day Brothers, Utica, Iowa; $675.

5th Lady of Clarke, calved December, 1871; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, 3d Lady of Clarke; William Stewart, Taylor, Ogle County, Ill.; $450.

Miss Wiley, of Glen Flora, calved February, 1869; by White Prince 7389; 1st dam, Paulina, by Oxford Lad 24713; Capt. Robert Blake, Lowell, Ind.; $500.

2d Miss Wiley, of Glen Flora, calved March, 1871; by Farmer Boy 10042; 1st dam, Miss Wiley, by White Prince; William Stewart; $675.

Carlotta 2d, calved March, 1870; by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629; 1st dam Carlotta, by Lord Mayor of Oxford 4954; the Hon. William M. Smith, Bloomington, Ill.; $500.

3d Miss Wiley of Glen Flora, calved March, 1872; by Prince Christian 8343; 1st dam, Miss Wiley; William Stewart; $655.

Rose of Racine, calved April, 1870; by 13th Duke of Thorndale 7431; 1st dam, Rowena, by the Duke of Airdrie; Samuel Beattie, Bangor, Canada; $520.

Imported Henrietta, calved May, 1867; by Duke of Tyne 17751; 1st dam, Feroza, by Knight Errant 18154; Gilbert Sodowsky, Indianola, Ill.; $2,000.

Imported Countess of Oxford, calved January, 1869; by 2d Earl of Oxford 23844; 1st dam Countess, by Prince Frederick 16734; Gilbert Sodowsky; $2,000.

Jubilee of Woodlawn, calved November, 1871; by Red Rover 6105; 1st dam, Jubilee 8th, by Clifton Duke 23589; Elliott & Kent; $910.

Jubilee 8th, calved April, 1862; by Clifton Duke; 1st dam, Jubilee 5th, by Albion 19209; G. W. Mills, Sullivan, Ill.; $400.

Jubilee 9th, calved January, 1864; by The Priest 6246; 1st dam, Jubilee 6th, by Clifton Duke; J. Hagler, Washington, Ohio; $660.

Jubilee Napier, calved January, 1873; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, Jubilee 9th; Geo. Grier, Newcastle, Pa.; $618.

Imported Frill, calved November, 1869; by Gen. Hopewell 2d 24021; 1st dam, Fame, by Norfolk Thorndale Duke 24666; Elliott & Kent; $1,050.

Constance of Woodlawn, calved August, 1869; by Royal Duke of Oxford 25021; 1st dam, Constance 2d, by Duke of Airdrie 12730; W. H. Richardson; $575.

Vesta, calved April, 1870; by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629; 1st dam, Victoria 4th, by Imperial Oxford 24185; Samuel Aikman, Toronto, Ind.; $810.

Blush of Glen Flora, calved February, 1870; by 6th Duke of Geneva 7933; 1st dam, Blush, by 2d Grand Duke 12961; Capt. Blake; $735.

British Lady, calved September, 1873; by Royal Broughton 27359; 1st dam, Brittannia 19th, by Prince Christian 22581; George Grier; $720.

Moss Rose, calved April, 1868; by Weehawken 5260; 1st dam, Addie, by Iron Duke 4043; Daniel M. Flynn, Des Moines; $1610.

Pattie Moore 2d, calved December, 1868; by Minister 6363; 1st dam, Amelia Davis, by Seaton 2d, 6166; Day Brothers; $955.

Fanny Van Meter 1st, calved March, 1865; by 8th Duke of Airdrie 6627; 1st dam, Fanny Van Meter, by Wiley 2386; William M. Lattimer, Abingdon, Ill.; $415.

Fanny Van Meter 4th, calved October, 1870; by 8th Duke of Airdrie; 1st dam Fanny Van Meter 2d, by 8th Duke of Airdrie; J. C. Layman, Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Ill.; $425.

Hope 25th, calved October, 1872; by Baron Gwynne 11337; 1st dam, Hope 21st, by Baron of Geneva 7538; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa; $500.

Hope 21st, calved April, 1870; by Baron of Geneva 7538; 1st dam, Hope 6th, by Duke of Orleans 3877; J. M. Danes, Marengo, Iowa; $430.

Hope 24th, calved November, 1871; by Country Gentleman 9692; 1st dam, Hope 15th, by Astute 6419; Samuel Aikman; $430.

Flattery 4th, calved January, 1868; by Minister 6363; 1st dam, Flattery, by Duke of Clarke 5550; Day Bros.; $810.

Frantic 13th, calved April, 1866; by Duke 4709; 1st dam, Frantic 10th, by Blue Beard 3683; Capt. Blake; $210.

Frantic 14th, calved January, 1867; by Duke; 1st dam, Frantic 6th, by Steep Rock 4399; Mr. Lyman, West Rio, Knox County, Ill.; $310.

Frantic 15th, calved May, 1867; by Gen. Turk 5715; 1st dam, Frantic 10th, by Blue Buck 3683; J. W. Stewart, Rock Falls, Ill.; $255.

Frantic 17th, calved June, 1868; by Victor 7352; 1st dam, Frantic 11th, by Duke 4709; W. H. Richardson; $385.

Frantic 18th, calved April, 1869; by Victor 7352; 1st dam, Frantic 4th, by Duke of Oxford 2780; Richard Gibson, London, Canada; $320.

Nell 4th, calved April, 1867; by Gen. Turk 5715; 1st dam, Nell, by Young Kirk 2431; Wm. Stewart; $290.

Oxford Beauty, calved August, 1871; by Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Frantic 13th, by Duke 4709; J. N. Danes, $300.

Oxford Belle, calved April, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th; 1st dam, Frantic 14th, by Duke; Day Bros.; $220.

Oxford Maid, calved April, 1871; by Oxford Duke 4th; 1st dam, Frantic 11th, by Duke; Willmarth & Son, Mechanicsburgh, Ind.; $300.

Oxford Queen, calved April, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th; 1st dam, Frantic 17th, by Victor 7352; Samuel Aikman; $265.

Oxford Gem, calved July, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th; 1st dam, Frantic 13th, by Duke; S. W. Jacobs; $200.

Red Rose of the Lake, calved May, 1866; by Lord Mayor of Oxford 2954; 1st dam, Red Rose 8th, by Duke of Kent 2768; Day Bros.; $705.

3d Red Rose of the Lake, calved May, 1869; by Mariner 5933; 1st dam, Red Rose 15th, by Lord Mayor of Oxford; Capt. Blake; $700.

Oxford Lass 4th, calved May, 1866; by Ellsworth 4780; 1st dam, Oxford Lass, by Echo of Oxford 12821; J. L. Elmore, Polo, Ogle Co., Ill.; $325.

4th Red Rose of the Lake, calved May, 1871; by Mariner 5933; 1st dam, Red Rose of the Lake, by Lord Mayor of Oxford; Joseph L. Stadis, Toronto, Ind.; $415.

Sallie, calved June, 1868; by Noble Duke 8702; 1st dam, Adelaide, by Yorkshire Maynard 14043; Capt. Blake; $500.

Imported Christine, calved February, 1869; by Hogarth 2d 24148; 1st dam, Christabel, by Mountain Chief 20383; Sol. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.; $725.

Ella, calved May, 1869; by 8th Duke of Airdrie 6627; 1st dam, Coquette 2d, by Chicago Duke 3753; Day Bros.; $620.

Elsie, calved May, 1869; by 8th Duke of Airdrie; 1st dam, Coquette 2d, by Chicago Duke; J. G. Haggerty, Nashport, Ohio; $1,010.

Pride, calved June, 1870; by 8th Duke of Airdrie; 1st dam, Coquette 2d, by Chicago Duke; Samuel Aikman; $755.

Minna Dodge, calved March, 1865; by 8th Duke of Airdrie; 1st dam, Minna Dole, by The Priest 6246; Samuel Aikman; $730.

Minna Napier, calved May, 1872; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, Minna Dodge, by the 8th Duke of Airdrie; Wm. Story, Burnett, Wis.; $700.

Gem of Eryholme, calved Feb., 1865; by Master Gloster 5001; 1st dam, Maid of Eryholme; by Lord of Eryholme 12205; Wm. M. Latimer; $510.

Magnolia 5th, calved Aug., 1871, by Country Gentleman 9692; 1st dam, Magnolia 3d, by Rob Roy 4320; J. N. Danes; $375.

Magnolia 6th, calved Oct., 1872; by Country Gentleman; 1st dam, Magnolia 3d; J. H. Pickerell, Hamilton, Ill.; $340.

Twilight, by Marmion 1843; 1st dam, Lottie, by Garibaldi 3048; J. W. Stewart; $390.

Twilight 2d, by Country Gentleman 9692; 1st dam, Twilight, by Marmion 1843; D. B. Canfield, Philadelphia; $215.

Julia 2d, by Ascot 2506; 1st dam, Julia, by Young Chilton 11278; M. H. Wilson, Menominee; $230.

Julietta, calved Feb., 1872; by Red Rover 6105; 1st dam, Julia 2d, by Ascott 2506; Day Bros.; $359.

Imported Lady Brough, calved Oct., 1869; by Baron Killerby (E. H. B. vol. 19); 1st dam, Necklace, by Lord Stanley 16452; Day Bros.; $1,680.

Capitola 2d, calved Dec., 1866; by Gen. Butler 5662; 1st dam, Capitola, by Chicago 334; David Wilson, Round Grove, Iowa; $255.

BULLS.

Imp. Scotsman, calved Feb. 27, 1868; by Royal Errant 22780; first dam, Comet, by Lord Stanley 18275; by Gilbert Sodowsky; $1,000.

Minnie Dole's Airdrie, calved June, 1868; by 8th Duke of Airdrie 6627; first dam, Minnie Dole, by The Priest 6246; Capt. Blake; $480.

Major Napier, calved July 17, 1872; by imp. Napier 26239; first dam, 3d Red Rose of the Lake, by Mariner 5933; H. W. Hawkins, Aurora; $355.

Col. Napier, calved July 20, 1872; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; first dam, Flattery 4th, by Minister 6363; M. Francis, New Lennox, Ill.; $495.

Master Mazurka, calved March 14, 1872; by Zanoni 11180; 1st dam, Mazurka of Woodland, by 2d of Geneva 23752; Elliot & Kent; $350.

Oxford Airdrie, calved Sept. 14, 1872; by Minnie Dole's Airdrie 8638; 1st dam, Constance of Woodlawn, by Royal Duke of Oxford 25021; Noah Franklin, Lexington, Ill.; $450.

Royal Napier, calved Oct. 23, 1871; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, Fanny Van Meter 2d, by 8th Duke of Airdrie 6627; J. N. Danes; $510.

Royal Airdrie, calved July 3, 1872; by Minnie Dole's Airdrie 8638; 1st dam, Fanny Van Meter 1st; by 8th Duke of Airdrie 627; W. M. Latiner; $205.

Baron Lancaster, calved July 27, 1872; by imp. Baron Hubback 2d 13190; 1st dam, imp. Booth's Lancaster, by Baron Booth 21212; John Wentworth; $505.

Minister Napier, calved April 12, 1872; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, Minister's Gem by Minister 6363; J Gifford, Round Grove, Iowa; $500.

Imp. Bismarck, calved Jan. 28, 1871; by Bentinck, 28016; 1st dam, British Beauty, by Elegant Prince 21676; Day Bros., $1,110.

Blendie, calved March 18, 18—; by Imperial Starlight 8370; 1st dam, Lou-Angeline, by Crystal Duke 6585; J. M. Simpson, Elmwood, Neb.; $230.

Railway, calved March 2, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Frantic 18th, by Victor 7352; W. M. Latimer; $110.

Baron Bertram, calved Nov. 30, 1872; by Imperial Gray; 12169; 1st dam Lou-Angeline by Baron 6343; A. L. Swartout, Soublette, Lee County, Ill.; $250.

Baron Oxford Gwynne, calved Nov. 28, 1872; by imp. Scotsman 27435; 1st dam, Oxford Gwynne (Lady Lucy), by Royal Duke of Oxford 25021; J. M. Humphrey, Belvidere, Ill.; $330.

Oxford Duke, calved March 11, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Frantic 11th by Duke 4709; W. F. Dunbar, Caledonia, Minn.; $205.

Baron Gwynne 4th, calved May 7, 1872; by Marquis of Geneva 10451; 1st dam, Governess 9th, by Astute 6419; George Chase, West Liberty, Iowa; $280.

Oxford Prince, calved March 26, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Nell 4th, by Gen. Turk 5715; J. L. Moore, Polo; $255.

White Cloud, calved June 15, 1872; by imp. Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, Red Rose of the Lake, by Lord Mayor of Oxford 4954; J. M. Woods, Factoryville, Neb.; $405.

Oxford Lad, calved April 6, 1872; by Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Nell 2d, by Blue Buck 3683; Duncan McKay, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; $205.

Cardinal, calved Oct. 27, 1872; by imported Gen. Napier 26239; 1st dam, Dauntless, by Mariner 5933; J. M. Wood, Factoryville, Neb.; $85.

Woodlawn Chief, calved Sept. 28, 1872; by Minna Dole's Airdrie 8638; 1st dam, Capitola 2d, by Gen. Butler 5662; Alick Charles, Taylor, Ogle County, Ill.; $200.

Oxford Chief, calved April 19, 1871; by Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Nell 5th, by Victor 7352; J. M. Wood, Factoryville, Neb.; $350.

Oxford Hero, calved May 9, 1872; Oxford Duke 4th 10574; 1st dam, Frantic 15th, by Gen. Turk 5715; A. G. Hardell, Dawson Post-Office, Waukesha County, Wis.; $200.

There were also sold several Clydesdale stallions, one of which, an imported English draft horse, was sold for $1,700, and another, bred in Canada, for $1,300. Mr. Dodge's complete set of American Short Horn Herd Books, 11 volumes, brought $92. A great many of the breeders have gone to Racine to attend the sale of Mr. George Murray's Slausondale herd of short-horns, which takes place to-morrow.

The Beaver Lake Lands.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 8.

Attorney General Denny will soon commence suits against parties having possession of what is known as the Beaver Lake lands, for the recovery of said lands, amounting in all to about 8,000 acres. The contested property lies in Newton County, and was formerly covered with water over the whole extent, but was drained by the State several years since. Persons owning land along the banks of the (then) lake, claimed the land so drained, and at once took possession under riparian rights. Since that time much of the property has been occupied by squatters who have put improvements thereon. The Attorney-General now claims that the State still owns these lands, never having given up the title. The present holders claim that the United States is only entitled to surveyed lands, and at the time this passed from her possession to that of Indiana the land had not been surveyed, being an impassable marsh or lake. Should these suits be decided in favor of the State there yet remains a question as to whether the property belongs to the State proper or to the school fund. If the land belongs to the State by virtue of the old Virginia grant, the proceeds will of course go to the State proper, but, if conveyed to the State by the recent act of Congress, whereby the United States relinquishes possession of all Government lands in the State, it will be credited to the school fund as provided for in the act referred to.

It is intended to make these test cases for the purpose of deciding the ownership of lands acquired in this way, and as there are many thousand acres in other parts of the State that have been taken possession of in a similar manner, the suits will be watched with interest.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 9.—There was an improved feeling in financial circles, and money was easier, though not down to the legal rate of interest. Nearly all the business was done at 1-16 to ¼ per day, with a few transactions at 7 gold to 1-32. A hardening tendency at the close was due to the delay of brokers in making up their bank accounts. The receipts of currency were very large—estimated at $3,000,000, mostly National Bank notes. Money sent South last fall to move the cotton crop is returning. National Bank notes are loaned to-day at 7 per cent currency. The bonds bought to-day by the Government will be paid for in National Bank notes, and the Treasury will receive such notes for $1,500,000 of gold to be sold to-morrow. This will help to increase the reserve of the city banks.

Gold ranged from 118¾ to 117⅞, closing at 118@118⅛.

Loans flat to 7 per cent.

Clearances, $72,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $62,000.

Customs receipts, $467,000.

Exports, $371,460 in silver bars.

Sterling was firmer at 107⅞@107¾ for sixty days, and 108¾ for sight.

Governments were ⅛@¼ better and firm. A considerable quantity of bonds from the country have been absorbed by the foreign bankers, the currency for the same being retained here.

State securities were dull and steady.

Railroad bonds were in better demand.

The stock market feels the effect of easier money, and the general conviction obtains that the turning-point has been gained, and the "shorts" show an anxiety to cover, while the "bulls" are repurchasing stocks parted with while money was most stringent. The Vanderbilt shares took the lead in the upward movement, but there was not more than the usual activity. The market opened weak, but after the first call became sensibly firmer, and to 1 o'clock there was rapid and general advance. Harlem rose from 123⅜ to 126, Panama from 108 to 109¾, Pacific Mail from 56 to 57, and Western Union from 84⅞ to 85⅞. In the afternoon dealings the highest quotations were not maintained. Harlem fell to 123⅛, Pacific Mail to 55⅞, and Panama to 107⅞. Western Union, however, went up to 86⅛, but in late dealings sympathized with the general dullness, and receded to 85⅞. A fair business was done in New York Central at 100⅞ to 102; Erie at 64⅞ to 65⅞; Lake Shore at 91½ to 92⅜; St. Paul at 58⅞ to 59⅞; and C., C. & I. C. at 39 to 39⅞. The weakness late in the day was caused by the hardening tendency of money, and the realizing sales.

The failure is reported of one small stock operator.

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅞	Coupons, '67	118⅞
5-20s of '62	117⅞	Coupons, '68	117⅞
Coupons, '64	117⅞	10-40s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	119⅞	Currency 6s	117⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅞	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	79⅞	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	79⅞	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel.	85⅞	Wabash	69⅞
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	85⅞
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92⅞
Wells Fargo	80⅞	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	74⅞	Chicago & Alton	110⅞
Pacific Mail	55⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅞
Erie	65⅞	C., C. & C.	85
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	109⅞
Harlem	124⅞	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	39⅞
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88⅞	Union Pacific stocks	33⅞
Northwestern	76	Union Pacific bonds	86⅞
Northwestern pfd	87	Central Pacific bonds	102⅞
Rock Island	113⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	99
N. J. Central	97⅞	B., H. & Erie	8⅞
St. Paul	58⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, April 9—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93¼; account, 93⅜; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 50⅞.

Tallow, 44s.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes, 56 francs 27 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Friday, Saturday, and Monday next are holidays in the cotton market.

Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅜@9½d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 69s 6d; Cumberlands, 38s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—There was an improved feeling in the market and a better movement in the jobbing trade. Domestic cottons rule firm and active for all but the lowest grades of shirtings, which are quiet and weak. Prints and ginghams are in good request. Arnold's prints are closing out at 8½c and Berkshires at 9½c, by a leading jobbing house. Merrimack shirtings are now 11c. Foreign goods are more active. Millinery piece silks are being reshipped in bond to Europe by the importers, as this market is overstocked with these goods.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—CATTLE—To-day, 1,734, making the total for the week 6,747. Market slow at ¼c off. Shippers have drawn out altogether on account of the destruction of the railroad tracks East by the freshet. About 800 were disposed of. Sales: 422 Illinois steers, 1,000 to 1,536 lbs, at $5.35@6.62½; 56 Ohio steers, 1,301 lbs, at $6.00; 35 Missouri steers, 1,137 lbs, at $5.55; 68 Canada stockers, 742 to 784 lbs, at $4.15@4.75; 20 Illinois steers, 950 lbs, at $5.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 800; total for the week, 4,000. Market slow at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices. No sales.

HOGS—Receipts 1,000, making the total for the week 13,900. Prices nominal at $5.25@5.60.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged, with upward tendency; crude, $2.17½@2.20; refined, 15⅞@15⅞c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.—COTTON—Lower, with moderate business; middling uplands, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate jobbing and very limited export demand; receipts, 14,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.10@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.55; white wheat extra, $8.60@10.50; Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet, at $4.10@5.75. Corn meal quiet; yellow, $3.00@3.40; white, $3.25@3.45. Wheat in better demand; receipts, 17,000 bu; rejected and No. 3 spring, $1.42@1.50; red Western, $1.80; white, $1.97@2.00; choice No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65 bid. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; Canada, $1.24; Western, $1.10. Malt dull and heavy. Corn steady; receipts, 20,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63@64½c; old do afloat, 65½c; do in store, 63@63½c; white, 69@70c; yellow, 64½@65c. Oats steady and in fair demand; receipts, 13,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@53½c; old 53c; white, 53½@56c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet and firm; Western, 8¾@8⅞c; timothy unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 20c.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Firm at 40@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28½@31c; Orinocos, 27½@28½c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 48@55c; pulled, 43@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 15½@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8@8½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@75c. Rice, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅞c; refined, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.25@17.40; prime mess, $17.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.75. Cut meats dull; hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7½@8c; middles steady; long and short clear, April, 9⅞c; short clear, spot, 9½c. Lard steady; Western steam, 8⅞@9c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Dull at 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 90½@91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 9.—Wheat firm; prime white Canada held at $2.10. Corn dull at 58c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1.12.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand, but unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 61c. Oats active; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48c. Rye steady at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Lard, 8¾@9c.

BUTTER—Western easier; receipts better; prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extras, $5.25@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.25. Wheat in fair demand for prime; other grades not wanted red, $1.82@1.86; amber, $1.90@1.95; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.71. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; yellow and mixed, 61@62c. Oats active, white, 50@50½c; mixed, 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand, and higher; mess pork, $17.50. Hams, smoked, 14@15c; pickled, 12@13½c. Lard, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19½@19⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at Western, iron-bound, 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Concessions would have to be made to sell. Corn steady at 40c. Rye, oats, and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $16.00@16.50. Lard firm; steam, 8⅞c; kettle 8¾c; sales of kettle at 8¾c in country. Bulk meats quiet for spot, more active for future; shoulders, 6@6⅜c—sales at 6⅜c, buyer May; clear rib, 8⅜c—sales at 8½c, buyer April; clear, 8⅞@8½c. Bacon quiet, buyers contending for lower rates; shoulders, 6⅞@6⅞c; clear rib, 8⅞c—sales 1-16c less; clear, 9⅞@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.83@1.83½; extra, $1.90; amber, $1.84. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats in good demand.

CLOVER SEED—$4.85 bid, $5.00 asked.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan spot, $1.64⅞, $1.68 seller May; No. 1 red, $1.79; No. 2 do, $1.63⅞@1.68⅞. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 40⅞@40⅞c; no grade, 38⅞c. Oats dull; Michigan, 34⅞c; rejected, 31⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bu; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine winter, $4.75@5.50; extra, $5.50@6.00; XX, $6.00@6.75; XXX, $7.00@7.75; family, $8.00@10.00. Wheat more active; No. 2 spring, $1.19; No. 2 spring, soft Iowa, $1.25, on east track; No. 2 red Western, $1.88. Corn—No. 2, 33½c on east track; 43½@43c sacked. Oats firmer; No. 2, on east track, 28c; 32c sacked. Barley firm; No. 2, 85@90c. Rye firmer at 65@67c for prime.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; sales of small lots at $16.50. Bulk meats—Nothing doing. Bacon lower; clear sides, 9⅞c for next week; 10c buyer May; 10⅞c seller August. Lard firm; prime steam, 8c.

HOGS—Lower at 4⅞@5⅞c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; good ordinary, 16⅞@16⅞c; low middlings, 17⅞@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $5.00@10.00. Corn meal dull and drooping at $2.50. Corn quiet and weak at 54@56c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 43@44c.

HAY—Dull; Western mixed, at $20.00@25.00.

BRAN—Dull and nominal.

BACON—Dull and lower; shoulders, 7⅞c; sides, 9⅞@9⅞c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27⅞; No. 2, $1.18⅞. Oats firm; No. 2, 36c⅞. Corn steady; No. 2, 34⅞c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2, 80c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

WHISKY—Steady at 85@86c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat very dull and nominal. Corn quiet; sales of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 52c in store; 5 cars Western at 52c on track. Oats dull and nominal at 38@39c on track; 39@40c in store.

SEEDS—Steady.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 held at $1.72; No. 2, $1.63. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 39c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9⅞c packed. Bulk shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 8⅞c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $6.75@7.75; family, $9.00@9.75. Corn weaker at 56@57c. Oats, 44@46c.

BRAN—Quiet at 85c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $17.00. Dry salt meats 7⅞@9⅞@10c. Hams firmer at 14⅞c. Lard quiet; refined tierce, 8⅞c; keg, 9⅞@9⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; good to fully fair, 8⅞@8⅞c; prime, 9c. Molasses quiet; plantation reboiled, 52c. Coffee, 17@19⅞c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90@95c.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 2,200 bales; ordinary, 13⅞@13⅞c; good ordinary, 16⅞@16⅞c; low middlings, 18c; middling, 19@19⅞c; middling Orleans, 19⅞@19⅞c. Receipts, 3,702 bales. Exports—Continent, 6,932 bales; Liverpool, 3,903 bales. Stock, 189,808 bales.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar

That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

Will, on Thursday, April 10, offer in this Department,

STATE AND TWENTIETH-STS.,

Special Bargains in Children's Braided Pique, Plaid, and Calico Dresses, Children's Muslin and Linen Aprons, Infants' Muslin Slips and Robes, Ladies' Robes de Chambres in a variety of Fabrics, and a lot of Ladies' Underwear in Cambric, Muslin, &c.

The above Goods are slightly soiled, and will be sold much under value to close.

REAL ESTATE.

PAY RENT NO MORE.

Buy that handsome, convenient, 9-room, 2-gabled cottage, 6 closets, basement cellar, stable, corner lot, 50x125 feet to 14 ft. alley, east front, Farwell-av. and Seventy-second-st., three blocks from Brooklyn depot, between Englewood and Cornell Watch Factory, accessible to city by several roads and large number of trains. $3,100—$1,000 down, balance easy. Also, nice but smaller cottage and 50-ft. lot, adjoining this, $2,000—$1,000 down, balance easy. LAMB & CO., 127 Clark-st., Room 22.

Commission paid to Agents who furnish purchaser.

GENERAL NOTICES.

City Collector's Office.

ROOM 1, CITY HALL, CHICAGO, April 10, 1873.

The delinquent Real Estate Tax-List for 1872 is now preparing in this office, preparatory to entering suit against all delinquents whose names appear upon the Warrants, as authorized by the provisions of a law recently passed by the Legislature (known as Tax Bill No. 19).

Those wishing to save costs are again notified to pay immediately.

To facilitate tax-payers who cannot spare time to call at this office, the Collector gives notice that all communications in regard to City Taxes will receive prompt attention. Certified checks, payable to the Collector, can be sent by mail, and receipts will be returned by same medium.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN, City Collector.

Notice to the Public and Tenants.

MINHARD KLEIMINGER is no longer in my employ, and I forbid any person or persons, or firms, from paying him rent or any money whatsoever, or making any contracts with him, as I am not, and will not be responsible for any of his acts whatsoever, of any kind, from and after this date. JAMES M. MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL.

Purchase Money Mortgages

WANTED BY

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WATCHES, &c.

FINE WATCHES.

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE WOODS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR AND VESTRY ORGANS,

HAVE ESTABLISHED

A BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO,

AND TAKEN WAREROOMS AT

Nos. 66 and 68 Adams-st.,

Between State and Dearborn.

These Instruments are celebrated the World over for their REMARKABLY Pure and Brilliant Quality of Tone! Their Great Capacity for Variety of Effect!

Which is owing to the use of their famous COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, Melina, Vox Humana, Piano, Celeste.

All of which are separate and additional sets of reeds and bars so arranged as to admit of an almost endless variety of combinations. THEIR EXTRAORDINARY POWER AND THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH.

Among the many patents owned and used by the above firm are Separate Solo Sets, Wood's Octave Coupler, Improved Valves, Patent Cases, Piano Attachment, Patent Bellows.

All the above-mentioned qualities have only been acquired by years of study and experiment, supplemented by mechanical skill and ingenuity, and assisted by extensive capital and the aid of an extraordinary able corps of master mechanics and skilled workmen.

All interested in the formation of a more correct taste in musical matters, and all lovers of whatever is progressive in music are invited to examine and criticise our instruments; and all Music Dealers, Organists, and Teachers are invited to correspond with us, more particularly with their merits and prices. Address GEORGE WOODS & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill., Or, Cambridgeport, Mass.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

On and after May 1, the CHICAGO AGENCY of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block. FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

REMOVAL.

A. RIBOLLA

Has removed to his new and neat Barber Shop, 137 Dearborn-st., Speed Block, 2d door northeast corner of Madison-st., where he will be most happy to see his old friends and patrons, and as many more as will favor him with a call.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to the spacious stores now being erected for us at Nos. 44 and 46 South Water-st. We are now offering our stock of fancy groceries, green and dried fruits, etc., at reduced prices, to save moving same. Store now occupied by us to rent. M. GRAFF & CO., 19 and 21 Market-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,

THE GREAT

Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.

Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.

(One Prize to every 7 Tickets).

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,260,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:

Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths, $150.00. $75.00. $37.50. $30.00. $15.00. $7.50.

We are now prepared to fill orders.

To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4468.

FOR SALE.

French Horticulture.

2,000 Evergreen Plants and Fruit Trees; all kinds Bulbous Roots, for sale at moderate prices. 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

500 HOUSE AND HOTEL TENTS, $15 TO $40 EACH. Water-proof canvas, suitable for Colonization and Emigrant Societies, Railroad Builders, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Camp-Meeting Folks. Can be supplied at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

1,000,000 Cigars,

In Job Lots, from $18 to $70 per 1,000. Send for Samples. GARNEY, SHORT & CO., Cigar Manufacturers, Scranton, Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. & H. Chapman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN E. CHAPMAN. M. J. NEAHR.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1873.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.

The business formerly conducted by Messrs. J. & H. Chapman will be continued by the undersigned, at the same location, 139 South Water-st. M. J. NEAHR & CO.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 766 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Circulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 766 Wabash-av.

NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY

An established Furniture Business, from $25,000 to $40,000 stock. Address, with particulars, W 43, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular annual conclave of Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the Masonic Temple this evening (10th inst.) at 7½ o'clock. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

Masonic.

COVENANT LODGE No. 526.—Special communication this (Thursday) evening, for work on second degree; also, to-morrow (Friday) evening, for work on the first degree. Visiting brethren invited. By order W. M. S. G. PITKIN, Sec.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9.

The local money market continues to work with moderate freedom. The demand is active, but the supply of money continues fair yet, and borrowers, who present satisfactory collaterals, get money without difficulty.

New York exchange is in demand and sells at 50c per $1,000 premium. Currency is still being shipped in small amounts to New York.

SECRET INFORMATION FROM THE TREASURY.

It is often charged that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and other favorites of the Treasury Department, get information of Treasury movements in advance of everybody not in the ring, and that they make use of such information to their pecuniary profit. This would probably be denied at the Treasury Department, but there are some recent instances in connection with the exchanges of bonds deposited to secure circulation: One bank not long since decided to buy $300,000 of the new 5 per cents in the New York market, deposit them with the Treasury, and take up $300,000 of bonds of 1881 and sell them in the New York market. This was done, but it was found that the New York broker of Jay Cooke & Co. had received information of the exchange on the day it was done, and, in expectation of this amount of 1881s being offered on the Stock Exchange next day, the agent of Jay Cooke suddenly turned bear and offered to sell 1881s at ¼c below the ruling market price. This depressed the price of 1881s, but the $300,000 were not offered for sale, and he was not able to buy the expected amount of 1881s. He afterwards admitted that he had information of the exchange and bonds almost as soon as it was done. Still other and more recent instances of information received by Jay Cooke & Co. from the Treasury Department come to our knowledge in the facts that the favorite banker has information in regard to every bank that holds any of the called bonds of 1862, and Chicago banks owing them have recently received letters from Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., offering to exchange 5 per cents for them. Now, if Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. can get this kind of specific information from the Treasury Department about the private affairs of any of the National Banks, it is a fair presumption that they get any other information in advance they want in regard to Treasury movements, and can speculate in gold and bonds on information which the Treasury officials deny to the general public. The charges, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury has colluded with favorite bankers in their speculations in gold and bonds are well founded.

RELATIVE EXPORTS OF CORN AND WHEAT.

It is frequently a subject of remark that the publication of the reports of the Bureau of Statistics is so tardy that a great portion of the value of the information is lost. The statistics in these reports would be of great value to the commercial community if they were only published within a reasonable time, instead of being six months behind, as they always are. The report of the Bureau in regard to foreign exports and imports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1872, has only been published within the last two or three weeks. But tardy as is the publication of these reports, they furnish some interesting information to Western grain producers and dealers. One point of interest is the relative increase of exports of corn as compared to exports of wheat. The following comparison of the exports of the two kinds of grain in the fifteen months ended Sept. 30, 1872, and in the corresponding period to Sept. 30, 1871, shows that the large corn crops of the West, in the last three years, have induced the substitution of corn for wheat in a large part of the foreign consumption:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1871. Bu.	1872. Bu.
Nine months ending March 31	25,207,840	22,475,856
Month of April	2,518,804	641,805
Month of May	3,128,966	991,552
Month of June	3,449,296	1,303,767
Month of July	2,895,265	2,579,155
Month of August	4,272,628	3,456,777
Month of September	5,488,550	4,426,800
Fifteen months	46,961,355	36,872,712

EXPORTS OF CORN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1871. Bu.	1872. Bu.
Nine months ending March 31	5,060,613	22,046,780
Month of April	1,635,237	1,846,629
Month of May	1,778,242	4,488,720
Month of June	2,988,054	7,946,180
Month of July	3,000,040	5,527,298
Month of August	2,709,332	4,691,552
Month of September	2,268,798	5,384,153
Fifteen months	19,441,716	51,931,282

In the above the period of fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1872, includes three months of the period ending Sept. 30, 1871, and for that reason the relative increase in the export of corn and decrease of the exports of wheat does not show so great a difference as it would if it only included the twelve months, but the reports of the Bureau of Statistics are made up in such a manner that it is impossible to seperate and compare periods of one year to the latest date. The foregoing figures, however, will show that the low price of corn in the United States has created a large foreign demand for corn instead of wheat. The difference in the present prices of corn and wheat is much greater than it was during the period to which the above statistics refer, and the probability is that the summer of 1873 will show a much greater increase in the foreign consumption of American corn.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '64	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65	119¼	119¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117½
10-40s	112	112½
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	115¼	115¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	117¾	118¼
Gold Exchange	....	118¼
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	107½@108¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95	....	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, April 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sedgwick st, bet Menominee and Linden sts, e f, Lot 19, dated April 8; consideration, $2,600.

West Harrison st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, Lot 17, dated March 13; consideration, $1,300.

Lots 32 to 34, in Block 3, in Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 7; consideration, $4,500.

Sub Lot 4, in Boettchen's e ½ Lot 1, of Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 9; consideration, $2,400.

Forest av, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 33x125 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $2,970.

Clybourn av, n w of Sheffield av, s w front, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 25 of Lots 1 to 29, of w ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $1,100.

West 26 ft, of e ½ Lot 2, in Block 45, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $2,600.

Robey st, 212 ft s of Moore st, w f, 24x99 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $900.

Ewing place, bet n Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, Lots 42 and 43, dated April 5; consideration, $2,000.

North Hoyne st, bet North av and Ewing place, e f, Lots 4 to 6, dated April 5; consideration, $3,000.

North Hoyne st, bet North av and Ewing place, e f, Lots 7 and 8, dated April 4; consideration, $2,000.

West Polk st, bet Ogden av and Robey st, s f, Lot 27, dated March 27; consideration, $800.

Burnside st, 50 ft south of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 26, in Block 2, of Page Brothers' Block 15 and n w ½ of 18, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 25, in same, dated March 1; consideration, $1,200.

Price place, west of and near Desplaines st, s f, 20 ft, running half-way, dated July 12, 1872; consideration, $3,500.

The premises No. 139 Robey st, dated April 3; consideration, $10,000.

Undivided 1-7th of n ½ Lot 19, in Block 139, School section Addition, dated April 9; consideration, $2,150.

Undivided 1-7th of same, dated April 9; consideration, $2,150.

Prairie av, 51 ft south of Thirteenth st, e f, 48x170 ft, dated March 29; consideration, $8,000.

Ashland av, bet Harrison and York sts, w f, 30 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Ashland av, bet Harrison and York sts, w f, 30 ft to alley, dated April 7; consideration, $6,000.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 40, in w ½ Block 1 of w ½, n w ¼, Sec 30, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $1,200.

North Curtis st, near s w corner of Indiana st, e f, Lot 3, dated March 28; consideration, $4,500.

Dashiell st, near s w corner of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $700.

State st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $6,300.

West Twenty-first st, n e corner of Leavitt st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $475.

West Twelfth st, 74 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 27, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Langley st, 99 ft s of Ellis Park, e f, 33x200 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $9,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2 in McCarthy's Sub Lot 1, of Rosenmerkel's s ½ of Lot 6, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $6,975.

17 Lots, in Block 3, of Phare's Lots 4 to 7, of n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 1, 38, 13, dated April 4; consideration, $5,000.

25 ft e and adjoining the w 10 ft of Lot 6, in Block 5, Cleaverville Addition, dated April 7; consideration, $5,250.

S 100 ft of Lots 1 to 3, in Block 25, Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated April 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 21 to 25, in Block 4, of Webster & Perkins's ½ of s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Nov 4, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,107	5,390	9,901	2,153
Wheat, bu	30,340	14,382	30,398	16,803
Corn, bu	20,550	51,760	4,366	24,287
Oats, bu	10,690	15,950	8,768	27,826
Rye, bu	545	......	380	2,350
Barley, bu	12,545	1,845	29,955	6,575
Grass seed, lbs	29,880	71,546	44,459	63,315
Flax seed, lbs	26,000	......	19,330	......
Broom corn, lbs	2,930	47,770	12,892	1,060
Cured meats, lbs	58,200	40,430	738,710	790,345
Beef, brls	......	......	......	70
Pork, brls	......	89	25	......
Lard, lbs	19,090	17,270	110,061	145,440
Tallow, lbs	51,470	13,300	61,711	......
Butter, lbs	33,990	32,560	4,900	6,100
Dressed hogs, No	18	15	......	......
Live hogs, No	11,994	5,643	8,069	4,912
Cattle, No	3,807	2,404	2,035	1,548
Sheep, No	1,030	631	......	......
Hides, lbs	96,975	82,751	158,000	75,553
Highwines, brls	214	419	450	403
Wool, lbs	9,810	7,200	50,970	33,440
Potatoes, bu	4,780	7,907	1,331	1,392
Lumber, M feet	265	1,651	1,286	625
Shingles, M	1,620	2,190	567	1,514
Lath, M	20	120	140	115
Salt, brls	70	......	749	1,446

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,839 bu wheat; 1,545 bu corn; 2,575 bu oats; 160 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 18 cars wheat; 13 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 41 cars, or 16,000 bu.

An amendment was offered to-day to the rules of the Board of Trade, the object of which is to limit the hours of trading in produce. Of course no rule can be framed, or ought to be framed, that would prevent one man from buying and another man from selling, at any time, if the two parties to the bargain are agreed. But the Board of Trade can, and ought to, refuse to interfere in the case of failure to fulfill a contract made at unreasonable hours. As the thing stands now, it is an unmitigated nuisance. A few men get together as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, sometimes earlier, and establish a market; and then they stand round till bed-time, hours after the bulk of the business men have gone home. These men, who do no trading of consequence, are the ones that furnish the opening and closing quotations, which are telegraphed all over the country as the Chicago market, when, in nine cases out of ten, it is nothing but wind in the morning, and whisky at night. Surely, a reasonable man can transact all the business necessary to the welfare of himself and clients between the hours of 9 and 5, with an intermission from 1½ to 3 o'clock. The "peep o' day Johnnies" may trade all night, if they want to, but the Board of Trade should encourage them no longer in doing so by indorsing their transactions.

It is stated that shippers of grain from this city to Providence, R. I., are required to pay an extra 5c per 100 lbs on all grain that is not delivered to the elevator of the Providence & Worcester Railroad, though there are other warehouses in that city which have been connected by track with the railroad for several years past, and offer equal facilities for the unloading of cars. That is equivalent to the old rule in Chicago, that the railroad elevators must be paid for storing the grain, whether their services be required or not. Our modern monopolists have a great advantage over those in the olden times, who could only establish one tarifa in the whole world, while we have one at almost every door.

On Tuesday next, the 15th inst., the term of winter storage on grain expires, and summer storage begins. From now till Tuesday next regular grain must have 5 days to run on 4c storage, when delivered; after that date, regular grain must have 5 days to run on 2c storage. Hence winter receipts will be subject to a reduction from selling price of 2½c per bu on all deliveries made from the 16th to the 20th of April, inclusive; and 3c on all delivered during the last ten days of the month.

Several members of the Board of Trade discovered to-day that they had been bitten through trading with a boy, whose reckless conduct ought to have been sufficient warning to them to have nothing to do with him in the way of business, leaving out the fact of his minority.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow to-day, being weather-bound. Both buyers and sellers seemed to be afraid to operate to any considerable extent, the one side being afraid of a drop in prices owing to a speedy clearing up, while the other side were apprehensive of a continuance of our late murky relations with the "powers of the air." Receipts were light, and this tended to steady the markets, in the absence of any decided pressure. The weather was still bad, and is reported to have been much worse over a large part of the Northwest than in Chicago during several days past.

In the market for domestic and foreign dry goods, a liberal amount of trading was accomplished at prices not varying essentially from those current on the preceding days of the week. The high gold premium imparts extreme firmness to imported fabrics, while the moderate stocks of, and active demand for, staple domestics, gives strength to these. Groceries were quoted quiet, with no change in values. Coffees, syrups, teas, sugars, spices, rice, and, indeed, most all other goods enumerated in the list, were being held with pronounced firmness. Butter was in light supply, but under a small demand the market gave signs of weakness, holders seeming anxious to realize, even at something of a concession from former rates. Bagging was in fair request at full prices. The late advance at the East in burlaps causes a firmer feeling here, though no immediate change is looked for. Cheese was quiet and steady. Coal remains dull at $12.00 for Lackawanna, at $10.00 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Canned goods were in moderate demand only, and were without change in prices. Hay was dull. There was a fair movement in hides and leather at former quotations. Oils met with a liberal demand, and in lard and linseed the tendency was to advance.

The interior demand for lumber is fair, but the local trade is rather quiet, owing to the continued disagreeable weather. Clear lumber is scarce, in demand, and very firm. A lower range of prices for common descriptions is generally anticipated as soon as navigation is fairly resumed. Metals and tinner's stock, iron, nails, and building materials, all things considered, are in tolerably fair request. A good interior demand exists for tinners' stock, and the market is firm. There was no change in the market for hops, wool, or broom corn, and prices, though strong for hops and the higher grades of broom corn, are weak and unsettled for wool. There was more inquiry for seeds to-day, and the market ruled firm for timothy, millet, and Hungarian. Potatoes, particulary peachblows, were in good shipping demand, and choice lots were a trifle firmer. Green fruits were in moderate request on local account, with ample offerings. Poultry is scarce, and all good offerings sell readily to the local trade. Eggs were held firmly this morning at 20c, but liberal receipts caused a weaker feeling by noon.

Highwines were active and nominally unchanged during the greater part of the session; then fell off ½c when New York was quoted lower, at 90¾@91c; sale being made of 50 brls at 86½c per gallon. The market closed dull at the decline.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged; carriers asking 16c to Buffalo or Port Colborne, 21c to Oswego, and 21½c to Kingston, for corn by sail. There was no inquiry, but shippers are nominally bidding 1c less than asking rates. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 31c for corn and 33c for wheat, to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were dull, with little demand, and light offerings. Mess pork was quiet, and 5@10c per brl lower, though reported stronger in New York. Lard was inactive, and a shade easier. Meats quiet and unchanged. Live hogs were again reported lower, and buyers of product held off in consequence, but holders were not disposed to shade quotations, except in pork. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.55@15.60; do seller May, $15.65@15.70; do seller June, $15.90@15.95; do seller July, $16.15@16.20; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75@15.00. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.35@8.37½; do seller May, $8.47½@8.50; do seller June, $8.65@8.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c: Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6½c for shoulders; 7¾@7⅞c for long clear; 7¾@7⅞c for short ribs; and 8@8⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c. English meats, 7⅛@7¼c for Cumberlands; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs. 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $15.70; 500 brls do at $15.65; 2,750 brls do, seller June, at $15.95; 30 tcs country lard at $8.52½; 100,000 lbs short ribs (at Peoria) at 7½c.

Flour was less active, and nominally unchanged in prices, though buyers reported an easier feeling among holders. There was a moderate shipping inquiry for small lots of low grades, and a fair local demand for spring extras from the local trade. Bran was dull, and $1.00 per ton, or nearly 10 per cent lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Snow Cloud) at $8.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.25; 100 brls do low at $4.75; 60 brls do at $4.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 60 brls superfines at $4.50; 20 brls do at $3.25; 105 brls do low at $2.90; 100 brls rye (Baraboo) and 25 brls do at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.12½. Total, 1,320 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $9.50; 10 tons do at $9.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $11.50.

Wheat was quiet, and ⅛@¼c lower, though receipts were light, the weather bad, and Liverpool quoted at 1@2d per 100 lbs higher, with a correspondingly firmer tone in New York. The market was entirely a local one, and it was principally weather; the only ripple outside of that being the settlement of a few differences by an operator who has held back for two or three days. Several reports were in to-day besides the weather bulletin, noting a very backward state of the land in the Northwest. From 6 to 16 inches of snow in many places, and sometimes accompanied by intense cold, was reported from the wheat-raising sections, and two or three telegrams were received ordering agents here to "stop selling short." The weather reports did not cause an advance, but they prevented the further decline which would undoubtedly have occurred but for them. Our market has been very heavy recently, and would probably have touched $1.10 ere this but for the bad weather of a week past. As it is, most operators are afraid to trade to any great extent for fear of being caught on the wrong side of the fence. We note that the shipments reported this morning equaled the receipts. The latter were light, and may be expected to continue so for some time, till the season for sowing is over. Seller May was the principal thing dealt in to-day. The option opened at $1.21⅛, advanced to $1.22, declined to $1.20⅝, and closed at $1.21⅛. Seller June sold at $1.23@123¼, closing at $1.23⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at $1.15½@1.16⅜, closing at $1.16⅜. New receipts of No. 2 closed dull at $1.19. No. 1 spring was inactive and nominal; No. 3 spring was dull at $1.07 for regular, and nominal at $1.09 for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.19; 400 bu do. 2c storage, at $1.18½; 800 bu do at $1.18; 25,000 bu regular at $1.16¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.16¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.16⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.16; 5,000 bu do at $1.15½; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 1,600 bu rejected spring, strictly fresh, at 94c. Total, 64,600 bu.

Corn was dull and weak, averaging ⅜c lower. The market was firm early, under the receipt of news of an advance of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool, and a stronger feeling in New York, with small receipts here. But the weakness in wheat soon brought out free sellers of corn, both in cash and options, and the market weakened in spite of continued bad weather, as buyers held off. It was reported that corn will probably arrive here by canal early next week, and some operators were exercised on the subject of storage room for it; but a good deal of it will be loaded into vessels as fast as it comes in, and for the rest there is one elevator nearly empty, ready to receive it. We note that offerings of cash corn were much more liberal to-day than usual, as one or two large holders had grown tired of the risk of carrying, and tried to sell out; they only desisted when they found that very little was wanted at any price. Seller May opened at 34⅝c, and declined to 34⅜c at the close. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 30⅝@30½c; seller June at 36¾@37c, and seller July at 38¼@38⅜c, all closing dull at the inside. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 sold at 33½c, and seller August at 39½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 33½c; 10,000 bu regular at 30⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 30½; 10,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 19,400 bu rejected at 28c; 800 bu ear at 31c; 800 bu do at 30c on track; 1,200 bu by sample at 33c on track. Total, 93,600 bu.

Oats were dull, and declined ¼c on everything but seller June, for which there was a moderate demand at yesterday's range of prices, at 29⅝@30c, though closing dull at the inside, in sympathy with the latest New York advices quoting oats lower and flat there. Seller May opened at 28½c, and declined to 28¼c at the close. Seller the month sold early at 24⅝c, and closed nominally at 24½c. New receipts closed at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 27½c; 1,200 bu do at 27c; 7,000 bu, 2c storage, at 26½c; 4,200 bu better than regular at 25c; 10,000 bu regular at 24½c; 600 bu rejected at 23c. Total, 24,200 bu.

Rye was less active, and steady at the recent decline, with light offerings, and a very limited demand. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 64c; 1,200 bu do, regular, at 62c; 400 bu by sample at 64c; and 400 bu do at 61c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was dull and 2c lower on No. 2, which was almost unsalable, though offered freely at 74½c one at time for regular; it closed nominal at 74½@75c. New receipts were quoted at 77½c bid, and 78c asked. No. 3 was relatively steady at 65@66c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2; strictly fresh at 78c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 66c; 800 bu do (City) at 65½c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu rejected at 48c; 400 by sample at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00; 500 bu do at 90c; 900 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c, all on track. Total, 5,400 bu.

GRAIN ELEVATING.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

"An agreement has been arrived at during the winter whereby the elevating interests are more fully harmonized than last season. Two elevators that were not in the association last season are to be included. With these the association will embrace all the elevators of importance here, and thus will be secured a uniform rate, and a reasonable percentage of profit. As the season approaches for the opening of lake navigation, the rates for carrying and handling grain become subjects of lively interest. Owing to the large quantity of grain which has accumulated at the lake ports, together with the large amounts reported back in the country yet to come forward, and the pressing exigencies of the lumber and ore business, which are demanding more freightage facilities, vessel-owners are for the time masters of the situation, and therefore may command high and paying rates. The prospective movement eastward of so large a quantity of grain is no doubt a pleasant subject of consideration for the proprietors of elevators, more especially as it has been agreed upon that the association shall be continued the coming season. The rates for elevating and storage have not as yet been settled, though we have reason to believe there is no disposition on the part of the Association to force rates to the highest limit of their power; 1¼c per bushel was the rate for elevating, including the usual storage, adopted at the time of the formation of the Association last season. This rate is fair, and generally quite satisfactory, more especially as it is less than usually charged at other points of transfer. That the same rate will be adopted for the coming season is the prevailing opinion of those likely to know."

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended April 2, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	1,708	1,165	3,078,265	8,569,241	751,809
London	381	185	44,522	104,016	......
Glasgow	84	......	445,700	331,376	31,560
Bristol	......	50	......	86,802	......
Hamburg	150	200	1,247,975	878,651	585
Bremen	5	219	312,557	1,568,858	......
Stettin	......	......	879,835	964,861	......
Antwerp	......	......	180,474	1,678,827	......
Barcelona	......	......	2,500	......	......
West Indies	941	303	317,768	95,471	16,840
B. N. Col	800	......	......	1,839	......
B. Guiana	200	100	25,000	5,068	3,600
New Granada	......	......	1,820	......	......
Mexico	......	......	1,250	201	300
Venezuela	......	......	41,219	2,771	3,222
Brazil	......	......	29,157	......	......
Total	4,264	3,222	6,077,632	13,988,52[illegible]	817,986
Previous week	4,379	1,782	5,656,600	14,577,88[illegible]	220,446
Week March 18, '73	3,060	1,768	2,962,084	7,947,67[illegible]	79,188
March 11, 1873	5,990	3,098	7,372,855	12,739,43[illegible]	689,630
March 4, 1873	4,442	2,306	6,611,611	14,873,88	518,610
April 2, 1872	5,401	1,606	5,012,722	8,642,9[illegible]	39,220

And butter, 51,849 lbs; grease, 109,918 lbs; stearine, 123,170 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to April 2, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	74,063	70,876	68,141	34,151
Beef, brls, tcs	51,147	50,419	98,715	36,786
Lard, lbs	99,532,240	89,445,751	32,558,949	14,452,949
Bacon, lbs	185,782,390	120,151,204	36,066,508	20,286,257
Butter, lbs	1,616,525	2,372,770	1,205,467	561,388
Cheese, lbs	12,732,883	7,208,057	13,230,561	8,226,602
Tallow, lbs	21,818,178	24,131,697	9,702,971	12,026,683

The foreign exports of the hog product from ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 29, 1873, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
New York	74,063	99,532,240	185,782,390
Boston	14,678	12,491,359	35,732,229
Portland	821	3,210,891	4,341,797
Philadelphia	2,523	575,732	4,578,575
Baltimore	7,554	6,626,468	8,858,360
New Orleans	710	1,828,380	84,000
Total	100,549	124,265,070	239,377,351
Total all U. S. Pts. '71-2	121,928	105,116,112	149,157,097
Increase	......	19,148,958	90,220,254
Decrease	21,379	......	......

The season's exports of provisions as compared with last, is, reduced to pounds, as follows:

1872-3	Pork, brls, equal in lbs.	20,109,800
	Lard, lbs	124,265,070
	Bacon, lbs	239,377,351—383,752,221
1871-2	Pork, brls, equal in lbs.	24,385,600
	Lard, lbs	105,116,112
	Bacon, lbs	149,157,097—278,658,809
	Increase in exports	105,093,412

BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY.

The Liverpool *Courier* contains a revised prospect of supplies for the present year, as follows:

	Quarters.
The United States and Canada	2,125,000
Russia	800,000
Germany, Denmark, etc	675,000
France (doubtful)	700,000
Turkey	115,000
Egypt	100,000
Austria	100,000
Chili	350,000
Total	4,865,000
Total further expected imports to 1st September, of which 1,500,000 is now afloat, but which is less than the original estimate of 10th September by	2,010,000
Deficiency	6,875,000

The Liverpool *Courier* adds:

To all present appearances we are now worse off with reference to our probable supplies than we were six months ago by over two million quarters. The estimate then formed was carefully made on what appeared to be reliable data. It was smaller than some of the estimates put forth at the same time; unfortunately it threatens to be in itself too large. But that our wants will be met there is no doubt. They may be of necessity somewhat curtailed by higher prices; but higher prices will bring what is needed.

The New York daily *Bulletin* says:

Respecting our capacity to supply the wants of the English market, it is to be observed, in the first place, that rates in England are likely to remain at least firm for the remainder of the year, so that the prospects of good prices will bring forward every available bushel of grain from all parts of the world. American farmers, of course, will not be slow to compete, and when navigation opens, a very active movement of grain may be expected to set in from all parts of the West towards the Atlantic seaboard. While the total visible supply of wheat in the United States on the 23d of March, 1873, amounted to 7,418,589 bushels, about 2,000,000 bushels less than at the same date last year, yet it is a noticeable fact that the deficiency is limited to the seaport towns, while the stocks in nearly all the interior ports are much larger. At Chicago and Milwaukee the warehouses are overflowing with grain awaiting transportation.

The decreased stocks at the seaboard and the accumulations in the interior ports are to be attributed to the difficulties of transportation during the protracted winter, and cannot be relied upon to indicate the quantity yet held in reserve in the West, although the same causes that prevented the transportation of grain to the seaboard probably operated to check movements from the hands of farmers. But, however this may be, a visible supply of 7,000,000 bushels, even after making deductions for home consumption, must be regarded as affording a hopeful indication of our ability to meet our expected quota to Great Britain. The prospects now are that the movements of breadstuffs on the opening of inland navigation will be on a most extensive scale. The only difficulty anticipated is a scarcity of lake and ocean tonnage. But freight detentions are not likely to occur this year. The high lake freights will bring every vessel into requisition, while the export demand may be relied on to bring forward every available bushel of grain. The indications are favorable for our being able to supply not only our own quota, but also to make good the deficiencies of other countries.

LATEST.

There was very little doing in the afternoon. Wheat was quiet and ⅛c lower, declining at the close to $1.21 seller May, with a very dull feeling; seller the month closed nominal at $1.16. Corn was dull and unchanged, closing at 34⅜@34½c seller May. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and easier. Ninety-four per cent proof is quotable at $1.73@1.79.

BROOM CORN—There was no change to note. Eastern and local manufacturers are purchasing small lots for immediate consumption. The stocks are ample and prices rule steady as given below: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 8½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter market is gradually working easier, though no very marked decline is looked for at present, as the supply is expected to continue light for some time to come. The demand, as for a number of days past, was mainly restricted to meeting the current wants of local consumers, the extreme prices keeping shippers and speculators out of the market. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@32c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@35c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 16@23c.

BAGGING—Remains firm at the quoted prices. Burlaps have recently advanced at the East, and the market here is stronger in consequence. The demand is reported fair for the season. We repeat our list: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans are in demand and rather scarce, while common varieties are in good supply and slow. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Green peas, $1.40@1.60 per bu; white do, $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $9.00@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.50, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES.—Prices were the same as have been current for a week past, ruling steady and firm, as given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Goosberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.00@ 3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Only a fair amount of trading was done in this department, and values were steady and unchanged. Very few prime cheese now remain on the shelves of dealers, and the supply of fine goods will be entirely exhausted before new cheese of desirable quality can be placed. We quote: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 15@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Was quoted quiet, and prices underwent no important change, ranging as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kizkiand grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces were in demand, and sales were made at $1.60. Other varieties are unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.20; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 550 lard tierces at $1.60; 1,000 do seller June and July on private terms.

EGGS—Were in moderate supply and very firm at 20c in the morning, but, toward noon, as the receipts proved quite liberal and advices were received of more on the way, a weaker feeling was manifested. The demand is local. We note sales of 2,600 doz at 20c; 20 cases at 19½c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are very light, and there is a fair inquiry for choice feathers, which are firm. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@70c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@53c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There was no new feature in this market. A fair amount of orders were received from interior merchants, and the demand from local customers was also fair, and former prices were adhered to with firmness. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was developed in the fruit market, foreign assortments continuing in fair request at full prices, while domestics remain dull and weak. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges are in fair supply and good demand. Choice apples and cranberries are becoming scarce, but there is a good supply of common to fair lots, especially of apples. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl. from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Business was slack to-day, neither the interior nor the local demand being at all urgent. The distribution of goods was, however, quite as large as could reasonably be expected (taking into consideration the unfavorable weather and the wretched condition of the country roads), and the feeling among our jobbers was by no means dispondent. All the leading articles were firm at full former rates. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9½@9¾c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was again quoted dull, with prices weak and irregular. There was some little inquiry for shipment across the lake, but the chief demand came from local customers. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand was fair and prices were comparatively steady at 11@12c for green cured, and at 10½@10½c for part cured. Dry stock is scarce and firm.

HONEY—Was quiet and nominal. We quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were in light request and firm. Following are the quotations: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is fair, considering the weather. All foreign iron and steel is firm; common bar is without quotable change. We repeat:

Iron	4	5-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—We repeat our quotations as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	30@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

LUMBER—There are very few local buyers on the market owing to the disagreeable weather. The outside demand is fair, and as soon as the spring freights are made, a good Eastern trade is anticipated. Clear lumber and wagon-box boards are very scarce and firm. Lumber is beginning to arrive by lake, and the stock of shingles is being increased slightly. Many dealers look for a reduction in the prices of the common grades of lumber when navigation is fairly resumed, but the better grades will probably remain steady. Prices are unchanged, except for square pickets and round cedar posts, which are reduced. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department continues fair, though the disagreeable weather has checked the movement somewhat. The market is firm. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair request. We continue to quote; 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand. Prices are steady as given below:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @5.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Trading was fair, and the market was firm for most goods in the list. Lard and linseed are tending higher. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—Continues firm at full prices. Trade is rather quiet just at present, but the demand exceeds the supply, and in certain brands of iron there are indications of an advance. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand for lead and zinc, as well as for colors, was fair, and the market again exhibited a firm tone. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Was in continued good demand and firm. The offerings were light. Live chickens are quotable at $4.25@4.75, and turkeys at 15@17c. Sales include 200 lbs turkeys at 18c; 8 coops chickens at $4.50; 1 coop ducks at $3.50.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows were in good shipping demand and firmer. The receipts are only moderate. We quote fair to choice peachblows at 55@60c on track, and 62@65c delivered. Sales include 2 cars choice peachblows at 60c on track; 3 cars do at 63c; 1 car at 64c, all delivered.

SALT—Was in tolerably fair request. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in fair request and steady at the annexed prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was more inquiry for seeds to-day. Timothy was in good demand and firm at $3.10@3.35. Clover was in moderate request and steady at $4.60@4.70 for ordinary, and choice mammoth sold at $6.00. Hungarian was firmer, quotable at $1.15@1.25 for prime to choice seed. Millet was held firm at 85@90c. Sales include 158 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 374 bags prime at $3.30; 196 bags do at $3.25; 105 bags good at $3.20; 105 bags do at $3.15; 15 bags fair at $3.10; 9 bags choice clover at $4.70; 108 bags good at $4.60; 10 bags choice mammoth at $6.00; 10 bags Hungarian at $1.25; 100 bags do at $1.15; 50 bags good millet at 87½c.

TEAS—Were moving on a liberal scale, and were quoted firm at full former rates: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was unchanged in prices, the following being current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is dull and easy: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and nominally unchanged. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@55c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,762	17,835	361
Tuesday	3,807	11,994	1,030
Wednesday	2,500	12,500	1,250
Total	10,069	42,329	2,641
Same time last week	10,280	41,897	3,064
Week before last	9,576	28,063	2,107

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,541	9,785	....
Tuesday	2,035	8,069	....
Total	3,576	17,854	....

CATTLE—The rather more favorable tone of advices from the markets below, taken in connection with the marked falling off in the receipts (the arrivals were about 1,300 head less than yesterday), induced a more confident feeling on the part of shippers, and, while they generally refused to pay any advance, they were free buyers at former prices. As to the quality of the stock offered for sale, there was only slight difference in comparison with that received during the preceding days of the week, fair to choice grades of from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs average comprising the bulk. The range of prices paid was $3.00@6.20, though few sold above $5.75, and not many under $4.00. Butchers' stuff was taken on local account at $3.00@3.50 for inferior mixed lots, embracing scrawny cows, light, thin heifers, stags, bulls, and old oxen, to $4.50@5.00 for choice to extra cows and common to medium steers. There was a small supply of stock steers, and all found ready sale at full previous rates, or at $3.50@4.50 for poor to prime lots. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.1
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	fat pony steers	1,053	$5.00
32	choice steers	1,379	5.75
16	good steers	1,255	5.40
33	medium steers	1,194	5.15
33	Texas steers	1,261	4.25
58	choice steers	1,380	5.75
49	Texas steers	1,263	4.50
31	choice steers	1,348	5.62½
23	Texas steers	1,008	3.50
20	stock steers	1,079	4.65
18	fair steers	1,207	4.85
15	Cherokee steers	1,095	4.55
18	Cherokee steers	1,010	4.70
15	medium steers	1,468	5.12½
10	Cherokee cows	840	3.00
12	fat pony steers	1,075	5.12½
30	butchers' steers	1,160	4.65
18	cows	788	4.00
16	medium steers	1,142	5.00
29	rough steers	1,400	5.35
14	medium steers	1,330	5.25
13	butchers' stock	1,000	4.75
16	butchers' stock	1,148	5.00
16	good stock	1,255	5.50
36	medium steers	1,113	5.30
17	medium steers	1,228	5.12½
46	choice steers	1,512	6.20
25	choice steers	1,349	5.70
51	good steers	1,342	5.30
32	good steers	1,250	5.20
34	medium steers	1,248	4.80
12	medium steers	1,345	5.12½
18	medium steers	1,238	5.00
17	butchers' steers	1,182	4.50
13	good steers	1,380	5.50
12	good steers	1,325	5.40
15	choice steers	1,445	6.00
30	good steers	1,358	5.40
63	fair steers	1,195	4.75
34	medium steers	1,300	5.15
16	choice steers	1,401	5.75
11	cows	918	3.75
48	stockers	834	4.00
14	cows	1,084	4.00

HOGS—There was more activity in the hog trade to-day, and the market exhibited a decidedly firmer tone. The improvement was partly due to the more encouraging telegrams from the East, and partly to the fact that the receipts proved somewhat lighter than had generally been anticipated. Buyers for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other Eastern points competed, and sales were effected at $5.05@5.15 for poor to common; at $5.20@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.40 for good to choice, with the bulk at $5.15@5.30.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	223	$5.20	76	226	$5.30	50	208	$5.15
149	159	5.15	49	226	5.30	55	259	5.25
21	152	5.00	55	211	5.25	68	205	5.25
57	194	5.20	58	182	5.15	60	242	5.25
45	266	5.30	63	161	5.15	124	219	5.30
247	202	5.25	65	203	5.20	130	190	5.20
49	183	5.25	63	226	5.20	51	250	5.20
44	172	5.10	89	242	5.60	273	214	5.25
57	235	5.30	90	192	5.20	60	230	5.25
47	180	5.20	65	193	5.30	54	283	5.30
53	211	5.10	69	199	5.20	30	184	5.25
72	180	5.25	153	182	5.20	75	191	5.25
68	180	5.22½	61	206	5.20	51	200	5.20
61	206	5.20	189	195	5.20	66	188	5.20
48	184	5.15	78	176	5.15	55	181	5.30
107	182	5.15	63	213	5.25	71	190	5.35
57	237	5.20	120	192	5.35	63	225	5.20
66	276	5.30	65	182	5.40	45	279	5.30
44	247	5.35	54	193	5.75	42	212	5.15
64	185	5.25	56	171	5.25	66	198	5.30
134	180	5.20	56	210	5.35			

SHEEP—There was no decided change in the sheep market, the demand continuing light and prices ruling easy at $3.75@4.50 for inferior to common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and at $5.50@6.25 for good to really choice.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............April 9.

Scow Champion, Kenosha; gravel.
Schr Gamecock, Milwaukee; 300 tons iron-ore.
Schr A S Potter, Milwaukee; 480 tons iron-ore.
Prop M Groh, Manistee; 50 m sash, 70 m ft lumber.
Schr Mariner, Manitowoc; 30 cds wood.

CLEARED.

Prop M Groh, Manistee; 1 bx and 1 crate crockery, 2 bbls hardware, 3 bxs glassware, 12 iron pumps, 12 bxs hardware, 10 bbls sugar, 6 cases boots, 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg and 3 tubs butter, 18 bxs glassware, 22 barrows, 6 pumps, 3 cylinders.
Schr Louise McDonald, Manistee; 1,500 bu oats, 500 bu corn, 13 pkgs sundries.
Prop Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, light.
Schr A. S. Patter, Milwaukee, light.
Schr U. S. Grant, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Vermont, Wolf River, light.
Scow Champion, Kenosha, light.
Schr Whirlwind, Amsterdam, light.
Schr Mariner, Manitowoc, 2,000 corn.
Prop Union, Ahnepee, one boat, light.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 265 pkgs sundries, 30 sacks oats.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet and unchanged. Carriers are holding their vessels—and there are only about 10 or 12 not chartered—firmly at 16c for corn to Buffalo, or 21½c to Kingston and 21c to Oswego. Vessels to arrive have been taken at 10c for corn or 11c for wheat to Buffalo, and some engagements have been made at 17c for two trips. The number of propellers here not taken is small, if there are any, and through rates are nominal at 31@33c for corn and wheat, respectively, to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Lumber freights are as yet undecided. Shippers and vessel-men are apart in their views, and a firm feeling prevails among the latter owing to the high rates for grain now ruling. Quite a number of the lumber vessels are being offered for grain.

Vessels continue to meet with large masses of floating ice in the lake. The Game Cock and two other schooners were detained by the ice about twenty-four hours off Kenosha. The Game Cock was slightly damaged on entering the harbor this morning.

VESSEL SALES.

Capt. Cole, proprietor of the steamboat line between Detroit and Alpena, has purchased from the Engleman Transportation Company the steamer George L. Dunlap at a cost of $40,000.

The scow J. F. Prince has lately been sold by Capt. McGraw to Mr. C. Raab, of Sheboygan, and Capt. McGraw has gone to purchase a larger one, to be owned by both gentlemen.

The steambarge Sheldon has been purchased by the owners of the bark Sigel, and will be used to tow the Sigel in the Marquette iron-ore trade during the coming season. The consideration was $75,000. The barge will be in command of Capt. Jim Pellett, and the bark in command of Capt. Martin.

A two-thirds interest in the schooner Len Higby has been sold by Barney Eaton, of Oak Creek, to Messrs. Sanger and Johnson, tanners, for the sum of $1,800.

Capt. Taylor, of Kingston, has purchased the schooner Sweet Home.

NAVIGATION RULES.

The following extracts from letters from the Treasury Department to the Collector of Portland, Maine, will be of interest:

The law contains no provision for the issue of permanent papers to a vessel while she is absent from her home port, or for the issue of marine documents, either permanent or temporary, to a vessel absent from the district in which application for papers is made.

The act of April 9, 1872, defining the rights of part-owners of vessels in certain cases does not affect the legal rights of masters of vessels in *possession* as part owners at or prior to the passage of said act. Such masters are subject to law previously in force, which the department has held that, being in possession as part owners, they could not be legally dispossessed except by decree of court.

ITEMS.

The old hulks and canalboats which have obstructed the river for a long time, the ownership of which cannot be secertained after a reasonable length of time, are being removed and cast adrift in the lake, by order of the Harbor Master.

News from the Straits states that it is probable the opening will be as early as the average of seasons.

The ice at Green Bay and Muskegon remains solid.

Lake St. Clair is blockaded with ice; all efforts to penetrate it have so far proved unavailing.

The ice is rotting fast in the river at Montreal. The Hudson River will soon be open.

It is announced that the Welland Ship Canal will be opened for the passage of vessels on the 21st.

The steamer Jay Gould has arrived at Sandusky from Detroit. The schooner Lincoln Dall of Chicago, now at Detroit, is to take a cargo of wheat for Oswego.

The Bay City *Tribune* of Monday says: The Minnie Sutton, on her way down from East Saginaw this morning, ran against an iceberg and got a hole stove in her side. She has not sustained much injury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

H. F. ATWOOD is no longer connected with the firm of Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

April 8, 1873.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, too easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. *Buy only of respectable houses.*

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

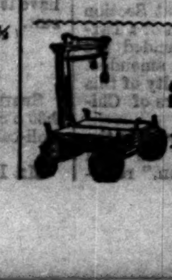
Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 9th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. A. LEDAND, 128 DEARBORN-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
Michigan-av., house and lot, near Twenty-third-st.
Michigan-av., house and lot, near Twenty-eighth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot, near Twenty-third-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot, near Sixteenth-st.
Prairie-av., house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av., house and lot, near Sixteenth-st.
Prairie-av., house and lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.
Woodland Park, house and lot.
West Lake-st., 2 houses and lots, near Western-av.
West Taylor-st., house and lot, near Ashland-av.
Cossett-st., 2 cottages and lots, near Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.
Brick dwelling on Bryan-place, 12 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels; rents for $1,000; 3½ years' ground lease, $120 per annum; $3,500.
Frame house on Walnut-st., 10 rooms; 5 years' ground lease at $360 per annum; $2,000.
Two-story frame house, 6 rooms, with a small store in front; 7 years' ground lease at $84 per annum; no taxes; on Pierce-st.; $350 cash.
60x135 feet to alley, on West Madison-st., near Robey; $2,500; if taken this week; a bargain.
Best bargains in acre property in Chicago.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams-sts., two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet front, as a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CORNER LOT ON WARren-av., 67,500; Fulton-st., house and lot, $5,000; Kinzie-st., cottage and lot, $1,650; Thirty-fifth-st., lot, $1,200; house and lot, South Side, $3,600. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST., new two-story-and-basement house, 7 rooms, 50-ft. front-yard; has a frontage of 242 feet on Boulevard and 200 feet on each the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms. A large part can be made to remain on mortgage, if the present year. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 200 FEET ON NORTH-east corner of Thirty-first-st., $100 per foot.
North Dearborn-st., 160x132 feet, in choice location.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 22 FEET SOUTH-east corner of Thirty-ninth-st., $100 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; 100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 80x125 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES—INDIANA-AV., and Twentieth-st., a large, fine residence, with 80 or 160 feet of ground.
Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., a good frame house, with lot 25x178 feet.
These desirable residences will be offered for a few days on very reasonable terms. B. W. THOMAS,
174 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON ASHland-av., stone basement, cellar, $16,000; $3,000 and $20,000; smaller house taken in part payment for one. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOLT, ARNOLD, THIRTY-ninth-sts. and Wentworth-av., $150 to $500 each, on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 56 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. McCORD, 136 LA SALLE-ST.—
Several brick houses, with all modern improvements, and lots, in Oakwood, Grand Boulevard and Cottage Grove. The owner must sell, and has put the price much below their value in order to close them out at once. No better bargains to be found. Call and see me.

FOR SALE—LOT 4X140, ON RUSH-ST., NEAR Chicago-av. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 94 Market-st.

FOR SALE—80x160 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22d-st. This will be sold at a bargain. GEO. A. KERRY, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY FRAME houses, 9 rooms each, on Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. Hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, etc. Lots 22x125 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, ELEGANT HOUSE, with all modern improvements, situated on southwest corner Warren-av. and Paulina-st., with 75-foot front grounds, one of the finest locations in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 OR 91 FEET ON MATHER-ST., EAST of Halsted; good manufacturing property. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., with all the modern improvements; every convenience. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1061, 2-STORY and basement marble front house; 12 rooms and bill-yard; gas fixtures, marble mantels; rents for $1,000; 3½ years' ground lease, $120 per annum; $3,500.
Frame house on Walnut-st., 10 rooms; 5 years' ground lease at $360 per annum; $2,000.
Two-story frame house, 6 rooms, with a small store in front; 7 years' ground lease at $84 per annum; no taxes; on Pierce-st.; $350 cash.
60x135 feet to alley, on West Madison-st., near Robey; $2,500; if taken this week; a bargain.
Best bargains in acre property in Chicago.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams-sts., two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet front, as a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CORNER LOT ON WARren-av., $7,500; Fulton-st., house and lot, $5,000; Kinzie-st., cottage and lot, $1,650; Thirty-fifth-st., lot, $1,200; house and lot, South Side, $3,600. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST., new two-story-and-basement house, 7 rooms, 50-ft. front-yard; has a frontage of 242 feet on Boulevard and 200 feet on each the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms. A large part can be made to remain on mortgage, if the present year. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 200 FEET ON NORTHeast corner of Thirty-first-st., $100 per foot.
North Dearborn-st., 160x132 feet, in choice location.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 22 FEET SOUTHeast corner of Thirty-ninth-st., $100 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; 100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 80x125 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES—INDIANA-AV., and Twentieth-st., a large, fine residence, with 80 or 160 feet of ground.
Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., a good frame house, with lot 25x178 feet.
These desirable residences will be offered for a few days on very reasonable terms. B. W. THOMAS,
174 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON ASHland-av., stone basement, cellar, $16,000; $3,000 and $20,000; smaller house taken in part payment for one. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOLT, ARNOLD, THIRTY-ninth-sts. and Wentworth-av., $150 to $500 each, on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 56 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. McCORD, 136 LA SALLE-ST.—
Several brick houses, with all modern improvements, and lots, in Oakwood, Grand Boulevard and Cottage Grove. The owner must sell, and has put the price much below their value in order to close them out at once. No better bargains to be found. Call and see me.

FOR SALE—LOT 4X140, ON RUSH-ST., NEAR Chicago-av. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 94 Market-st.

FOR SALE—80x160 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22d-st. This will be sold at a bargain. GEO. A. KERRY, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY FRAME houses, 9 rooms each, on Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. Hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, etc. Lots 22x125 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.
6 marble front houses on Indiana-av, north of Thirtieth-st.
19 feet, Prairie-av, north of Thirtieth-st.; east front.
100 feet, Indiana-av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
60 feet, Madison-st, near Ashland-av.; south front.
137 feet, Madison-st, corner of Bishop-court.
33 feet, Fifth-av, near Washington-st.
128 feet, Cass-st, between Washington and Randolph.
160 acres S. W. ¼ Sec. 15, R. 13.
160 acres S. W. ¼ Sec. 14, R. 13.
120 acres S. W. ¼ Sec. 10, R. 12.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.
WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 24 feet front, and 150 feet deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.
LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy.
Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located.
For sale by BELDEN F. OLIVER, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY south of city limits, over 10,000 feet frontage of first-class residence property, fronting on South Park and Oak Wood Boulevards; also on Vincennes, Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, and Wabash-avs.; also on State-st. These desiring to build or to invest south of the city limits are respectfully invited to call at my office. Lots can be sold cheaper or on easier terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 19 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, 3 basement brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a pair of sheds from in front, $4,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 150 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 8-FOOT lot, No. 128 Oakley-st., near Fulton, $5,000; easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRteenth-st., between Ashland-av. and Robey-st., $5,000 each, on easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT 125 ON COTTAGE Grove-av., 125 feet on Woodlawn Park, on very easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON TWENTYfourth-place, between Calumet and Cottage Grove-avs. AYRES & KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—100x170 ON WAbash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. If sold to-day, will sell below its value. Inquire of M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—50x124 NORTHWEST CORNER WARren-av. and Lowitt-st., $150 per foot. A good corner for a builder to work on or 6 houses fronting Lowitt-st. Easy terms. AYRES & KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-seventh, $85.
50 feet on Indiana-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st., $115.
25 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $125.
20 acres fronting Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, very cheap.
The above pieces are below market price, but must be sold. Terms easy.
J. HENRY WELL, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY CHEAP IF SOLD TOday, 24x132, fest on Warren-st., near Western-av.; just outside of fire limits. 80 Elm Island-av.

FOR SALE—80x176 FEET, NORTHWEST CORner Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 803 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—80x175 FEET, FRONTING ON BOTH Michigan and Wabash-avs., North Side. Will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling houses, octagon fronts, brick barns, on Park-av., near Canalport-av.; also on State-st. These are furnished with all the modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., 3 ACRES CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY FRAME HOUSES, ON Adams-st., near Campbell-av.; 9 rooms each, lots 24x125, south front; also on Vincennes, Michigan, Prairie-sts., northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF TEN GOOD ROOMS, BEsides the bath-room, within 20 minutes' walk of centre of the city. Inquire at 15 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 5 rooms, with lot, on Walnut-st., near Oakley; very cheap at $2,500; terms to suit; possession given May 1. F. W. BREWSTER & CO., 150 and 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Michigan-sts.; also the store. Will be sold in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot. No. 36 Aberdeen-st., for 120 feet deep to Lake-alley. House is good, well; with modern improvements. Apply to P. B. HYDE, 139 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 4 Park row, in good repair. AYRES & KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STAR-ST., 25x100 FT., EAST FRONT, between Orleans and Ontario-sts. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT 25 FEET FRONT ON BURNside-st., east from Cleaver, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Also, LOT 25 FEET ON Twenty-ninth-st. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, WITH 3 vacant lots, one of the finest in the city, for $7,500, all in fine order; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE CORNER OF BELDEN and Lincoln-sts., Lincoln Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., TWO blocks east of Central Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., running from State-st. to alley in the rear of Wabash-av. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., west of Oakley, at $250 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$30 PER ACRE, 40 ACRE FARM, ¾ OF a mile south of Hazelhurst Grove, on C. & A. & Q. R. R.; 22 miles from city, and under cultivation; good fruit of all kinds. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 126 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—BY THE 1ST OF MAY, ON the West Side, south of Kinzie-st. and north of Harrison, for two to three years, a lot 24 feet front. Address, stating ground rental, to O. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE OF 2-STORY HOUSE ON avenues or cross streets, east of State and north of Thirtieth-st. Price not to exceed $6,000; will pay $2,000 cash. BLANCHARD BROS., 183 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—25 FEET ON MONROE, ADAMS, OR Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY 100 FEET ON DEARBORN, State, or Pine-sts., in exchange for choice improved property, on a cash basis. Address B 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH—LOT ON INDIANA-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts. Address, R. SIDNEY N. SMITH, 157 Douglas-place.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Washington-st., west of Union Park—prefer on Warren or Park-aves.—a two-story frame house and lot, with barn; for about $6,000. Address H 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—$16,000 TO $20,000 worth of Chicago property; will pay part cash and good improved city property or suburban residence. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MARBLE-FRONT OR BRICK HOUSE and lot on West Side, in exchange for suburban property; will assume an encumbrance. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT 20 FEET FRONT on Randolph-st., or Lake, between Union Park and Green-st. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WE WANT TWO HOUSES AND LOTS in the vicinity of Oakland or Hyde Park, for cash customers; value, $5,000 to $8,500. Owners only need answer. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES:
Nine 10-ft. counter tables, with 10-ft counter tables. One 8-ft. counter table, one 7x8 B. W. ditto.
Lot of brass show-rods and brackets.
16 feet very superior shelving, counter shelf, and tills.
47 feet very superior shelving, counter shelf, and drawers.
E. W. and sash private office and dressing-room partitions.
100 15 office platform; 10-ft B. W. desk.
Inside show-window sash.
Safe, office carpets, first-class heater, awning, and signs.
All to West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—2 COTTAGES, $225 each, on Green-st., between Randolph and Lake. T. B. BOYD, 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW MACNEAL & URBAN furnace, with inside improvements, 36-inches, cheap. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. POSKETT, 707 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE BANKER'S safe, nearly new, with spacious burglar-proof chest, made of iron and steel; also one smaller, fireproof safe. Inquire of PRAIRIE STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., 116 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 NEW COUNTERS, BLACK WALnut tops, first-class, 16 and 18 ft.; cheap for cash. Call at 107 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OAK AND PINE CISTERNS AND tubs at half price, if removed at once. Inquire on premises at rear of 276 Cottage Grove-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN FROM EGAN-AV., ON the 31st of March, one Texan pony with saddle and bridle, with brand on the left hind hip and white strip in the forehead, and three white feet, and on the left forward foot a sand crack burnt out; the finder will be paid by returning him to PETER DOYLE, on Vincennes-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts.

STOLEN—A LARGE, LIGHT-BAY MARE AND top open buggy, from 62 Washington-st. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of same will be handsomely rewarded at 1026 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES OF MODERATE MEANS or incomes looking for homes in a desirable location, convenient to business; we offer cheap lots on South Morgan-st., between Aberdeen and May-sts., between Fifty-first and Fifty-third-sts. This property is situated two blocks from (and only 15 minutes' walk to) Englewood, four blocks south of Dexter Park, only 7 miles from State-st., and within 2 blocks of the A. & P. W. R. R., and 2 blocks of Stock Island. Millions Southern R. R.'s on which the 25 trains per day, each way, afford quick and convenient facilities for getting to and from business, in either quarter of the city.
These lots we will sell on monthly payments; from persons who build immediately no matter required for long time; or we will build to suit purchaser's views, and take pay for house and lot in monthly instalments, with a small down payment.
We show you the property free of expense, and invite inspection.
NICHOLS & FITCH,
78 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—
Fine residence and grounds fronting lake, north of hotel.
Nice place, with lot 80x180, and good house and barn near hotel, east front, for $16,000; gas and good water.
Comfortable house and lot, 66x132, gas and good water, brick foundation, $5,500, easy terms.
Central business and fine grounds on Washington-av.
Choice building lots in Kenwood, Lake Grandale, easy terms, and lots on principal streets at Hyde Park.
ULRICH & BOND,
87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 ACRES IN SEC. 25, R. 13, E. of 3d P. M., 14. The above is offered at decided bargains; 80 Degree of Washington Heights, and 100 acres in the Town of Lake to exchange for improved property, or to some acre property in Lyons at $125. 150 feet corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Boulevard. B. L. HONORE, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCES FROM $2,000 to $25,000. Building sites from $200 to $1,500 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener, with miles of park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 30 miles of beautiful drives, elegant private residences, first-class hotels; is often spoken of by visitors to those seeking suburban homes. OANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES AND 24x125 FT. ground each; east front; two blocks from Brookline Station; between Englewood and Cornell. $2,800 and $3,500. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 141 FEET CORNER Nichols-av., and Sixty-first-st., cheap. AYRES & KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY.
10 acres at Thatcher Station, $1,000.
20 acres on Ashland-av., near boulevard, $1,100.
5 acres on Forty-seventh-st., near Ashland-av., at $1,700.
5, 10, or 20 acres at South Englewood, at $1,000.
O. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—$65 PER ACRE, ONE-HALF CASH, 40 acres 12 miles from the Court-House, just ¼ of a mile from Summit Station, on the C. & A. R. R. Railroad. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.; first-class residence at Winnetka, 11 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, mantels, grates, closets, large cellar, and 1 acre of ground, in a beautiful location; owner is going to Europe and will sell for $7,000; possession given. Also Sotory house, 9 rooms, and lot 125x228, at Winnetka, for $6,000. Several fine vacant lots on Elm Island-av.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—10 ACRES, COR. STONY Island boulevard and Seventy-first-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED houses and lots at Oakland; fine grounds; on Oakland-av.; price $13,000; also, others at low price in same vicinity. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80x165, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Oak. The best bargain in market. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON, NY CHOICE home near the college and depot; house 10 rooms, good cellar, well, cistern; grounds 2 acres, set to young fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 46 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY 2-STORY FRAME dwelling at Lombard; large lot, good cellar, well, and cistern; easy payments and long time. W. F. BREWSTER & CO., 150 and 151 Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT SIX-ROOM cottage and nail keg lot at Lombard; $1,000 cash, balance payable easy. W. F. BREWSTER or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $500 to $5,000. Good building lots, on easy terms; prices for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

LOST.

LOST—SILK UMBRELLA, HORSE FOOT HANdle, horse shoe on end of stick, if found. Michigan southern depot 6 o'clock this morning. H. F. JENNISON, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON THE 9TH DAY OF April, early in the morning, one full grown Newfoundland dog; has on black collar with small silver plate on which was engraved Leo W. B. Archdeacon, 111 South Green. Above reward will be paid by presenting dog to W. ARCHDEACON, 11 Franklin-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, ON CANAL-ST., BEtween Maxwell and Wright, a pocketbook containing a sum of money. Finding will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 31 Liberty-st.

LOST—BETWEEN NORTH CLARK-ST. CARS AND 49 LaSalle-st., Tuesday morning, 8th inst., a large ivory and silver locket, and setting. Liberal reward for returning same to 49 LaSalle-st. F. P. HEYWOOD.

LOST—$6 REWARD—A MINK COLLAR, BETWEEN 11 Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. and Prairie-av. or vicinity, on Wednesday night. The finder will be paid the above reward by returning it to 1603 Indiana-av.

LOST—APRIL 8, LARGE-SIZED BROWN SPANIEL, 1 year old; answers to name of Jack; had collar on with name of C. D. PEACOCK, 86 West Madison-st. Liberal reward for his return at above number.

MACHINERY.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 38 and 40 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting a good, cheap, and reliable machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machine Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS WE WILL SELL ANY OF OUR machinery at cost, to make room for a large amount we have purchased at forced sale. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE LATHES IN stock, new and second-hand; will sell them cheap. Iron planers, all sizes; drills; bolt cutters; planers and matchers; Farrar surfacers; resawing machines; band saws. Any one wanting iron and wood working machinery had best call at 275 South Canal-st. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.; a marble front 2-story and basement, on Chicago-av.; 10 rooms with all modern improvements; newly furnished, first-class every respect; 5 years' lease.
A 9-room cottage in Austin, $25.
Cottage of 5 rooms, No. 16 Waller-st., $25.
2-room house, No. 15 Artesian-av., $10.
No. 123 South Lincoln-st., 9 rooms, $35.
Upper floor of No. 169 Indiana-av., 6 rooms, $35.
No. 36 South Sangamon, 10 rooms, water, gas, bath, and marble mantels, $75 per month; 3 to 5 years that will advance 10 per cent; will discount liberally.
No. 48 Halsted-st., 7-room cottage, $25.
No. 198 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, $60.
No. 546 Hubbard-st., 10 rooms, both marble mantels and all modern improvements, $35.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE CONTAINING 18 ROOMS and bath-rooms; suitable for a boarding-house; well furnished, with all modern improvements. Good barn, carriage room, etc. Apply on the premises, No. 1202 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE CORNER of Washington-st. and Halsted-st., 10 rooms; can be occupied for business on a first-class private hotel. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 927 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., two-story frame, with stone front, suitable for furnishing rooms or millinery. Will let store separate if wished. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood; near depot; 11 rooms, stone sealing and cistern, large lot; 20 minutes from Wells-st. depot. Apply to or address P. C. HOTCHKISS, 45 Wells-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A RESPECTAble and responsible private family, a completely furnished house of 11 rooms on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; with modern conveniences; a large yard, garden, and barn. Rent, $175 per month. BROWN & HORTON, 155 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES 1970 and 1972 Wabash-av., in block. Inquire over market corner Twenty-second and State-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Pilsen's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 2-story house No. 439 South Morgan-st., containing 7 rooms, etc., with fixtures for sale cheap. Apply on premises, or to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 15, No. 78 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO SIX AMERICANS—A HANDSOME row of six new cottages inside of city limits; $240 for the first month, and $45 or $50 every month thereafter until the $2,500 is paid; none can be all become your own landlords; near corner Thirty-fifth-st. of Douglas-place and Western-av., near depot and junction of two railroads; references and deposit required; will run within three blocks of the property during the year, or money refunded. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE BRICK RESIdence, 11 rooms, with bath, barn, 1½ acres of ground, &c. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, TWOstory and basement brick house, elegantly located on the lake shore, south of Douglas-place, 10 rooms, water and gas. Address J, 367 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, 1175 Michigan-av.; rent $75 per month. H. M. HAYDON, 181 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD COTTAGES AND two-story houses, on West Side. W. WALLER, No. 5, 322 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, at 575 Wabash-av. Call at house.

TO RENT—AT LOMBARD—LARGE AND CONvenient dwelling, rent from $30 to $40 per month in advance. W. F. BREWSTER, or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEARLY NEW, 11-story cottage, $40 per month; furniture for sale, $700; possession May 1, or sooner. Apply on premises, 249 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 8-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 267 Hubbard-st. Apply to J. F. GRANT & CO., 120 Randolph-st. Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1, due a year.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FINE LARGE COTtage, 8 rooms and bath, No. 198 North Carpenter-st. Inquire at 550 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONtaining 7 large rooms, very conveniently located in the West Division. Would prefer an American family. Rent $30 per month. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS A house with 10 rooms. Possession given May 1. Apply at 1009 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; 30 MINutes ride from the heart of the city, an elegantly furnished house, with large grounds, shade trees, fruit trees, etc. Owners will board with parties if desired. Address Box 2, Tribune office, by whom to be seen.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 570 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. Inquire at 125 Erving-st.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE COTTAGE, WITH alcove, and large garden; newly painted and cleaned. 158 Sedgwick-st. Call at No. 2 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, with large lot, fronting east, choice shrubbery, etc., on Wabash-av., 2d door south of Twenty-second-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 152 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—RESIDENCE NO. 740 WEST Lake-st.; good things and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 152 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY, MY HOUSE, 113 COTtage Grove-av., 20 to 30 rooms, tip-top order, near Twenty-fourth-st. H. H. HAAFT.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN REAR OF 922 WABASH-AV., for two families; $20 per month. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—MAY 1, SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 603 FULton-st. Price, $240 per month. E. H. CUMMINGS, 152 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHOICE RESIDENCE, WITH barn, No. 75 Warren-av, E. H. CUMMINGS, 152 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4 BRICK HOUSES, CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-sts., 2 two-story, 1 one-and-a-half, and two May 1. Inquire at 129 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—A VERY CONVENIENT AND COMpletely furnished house on Eighteenth-st., near Indiana-av.; 10 rooms, including bath-room; gas and heated by furnace; also, good cellar. For particulars apply to A. C. TITUS, 182 State-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 963 Wabash-av.; modern improvements. Apply at Room 6, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 6 ROOMS, 50-FOOT LOT, AT Hyde Park, $25; 2 good houses on South Side, $30 and $35. C. F. READ, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM cheap, to gentlemen only, with closet of; kept in good order; at 61 West Adams-st., near the depot.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS NOS. 78 and 80 State-st., 50 feet deep. Apply in store. J. MATTESON, 40 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE DWELLINGS, NOS. 746 and 748 Michigan-av.; the houses are connected, and filled off with first-class fixtures; part of the furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 5 TO 6 MONTHS, good frame house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 11 rooms; all modern improvements. G. A. LILLAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY MANSARD AND basement marble front house No. 78 Wabash-av. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MARble front houses on the West Side, to a party without small children, who will board owners. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTYthird-st., neat cottage 9 rooms, and furniture for sale which is entirely new and first-class; to a party going to housekeeping this is a chance seldom offered. Will rent for 4 years. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SIX ROOM COTTAGE 203 McGregor-st.,

FOREIGN.

Jesuits Expelled from Salamanca by the Carlists.

Fishermen's Riot in Kinsale, Ireland.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir John A. Macdonald moved for a committee, of which he had previously given notice, to inquire into the matter charged in Huntington's motion relative to the Canada Pacific Railway. The Committee consists of Messrs. Blake, Dorion, of Napierville; Blanchet, MacDonald, of Picton, and Cameron, of Cardwell. The Committee have power to compel attendance of witnesses, and take evidence on oath. All parties appear satisfied with the composition of the Committee, which embraces the best legal talent of the Dominion. Before the motion was put, the leaders of the Opposition showed the Ministerial supporters the unenviable position in which they were called upon to place themselves by voting for a resolution which they had voted down a few days previously.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper announced that, for the Canadian tariff as applied to Manitoba, the time would be extended till the 12th May, 1874.

The House passed certain appropriations.

It is understood that better terms and arrangements with New Brunswick have been concluded.

MONTREAL, April 9.—The imports at this port for 1872 were $45,675,016; exports, $17,081,771. The business of this port is represented by 727 sea-going vessels of 398,800 tons, and 7,150 river craft, of 936,723 tons. The channel between Montreal and Quebec in the St. Lawrence River is to be deepened.

Deputations from the Fire and Water Departments left yesterday for United States cities for the purpose of inspection.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 9.—Gen. Saballs, the Carlist chieftain, with a force of insurgents, is within six kilometres [not quite four miles] of the town of Pingcerda, in the province of Gerona. An attack is expected, and the women are fleeing from the town. The men are preparing to defend the place.

The inhabitants of Salamanca expelled the Jesuits from that city.

There has been rioting at Port, Mahon in the Balearic Islands. The rioters demand the release of a number of soldiers who had been placed under arrest.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.—The moderate Republicans in the National Assembly have advised President Thiers to withdraw M. de Remusat's candidacy for the vacant seat in that body from Paris, as they believe his defeat is certain. M. Barodet, a citizen of Lyons, has also accepted the nomination for a vacancy in the representation from this city, and will come to Paris to-morrow to take part in the canvass. He issued a farewell address to-day to the people of Lyons, but the Prefect of that city would not allow it to be published.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, April 9.—The Russian Grand Duke Alexis left to-day for Japan.

A Japanese Embassy, of which C. W. Legendre, United States Consul at Amoy, is a member, and second in rank, is on its way to Pekin.

The audience question has been postponed until the return of the Emperor from his annual ten days' visit to the ancestral tombs.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, and Gen. Von Moltke, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, leave for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar on the 25th inst. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, and wife will take their departure for Vienna the following day.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 9.—Rear Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, has arrived here.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 9.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes has closed.

ITALY.

ROME, April 9.—The Pope suffered considerably yesterday, but is better to-day. His Holiness is still confined to his bed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 9.—In the conflict this morning in Kinsale, Ireland, between fishermen on a strike and the police, two of the former were killed and several were injured.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Jersey City and Brooklyn Painters—The Gas-Men Strike—The Car Drivers—The Crispins.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Jersey City painters struck yesterday for an advance of 50 cents a day. Only three employers resisted the demand, and their men remain out. The others have resumed work at the new rate.

The Brooklyn painters are going for a reduction of their hours of labor and wages. Ten hours and $3.50 a day are the present time and pay. Eight hours and $3 will be demanded.

The Italians employed by the New York Gas Company have all left, and Germans have supplied their places. Everything has been quiet to-day around the gas-works. The strikers have given up all hopes that the employes of the Manhattan Company will join them.

The car-drivers on the "Belt Line" will strike to-morrow for $2.75 per day. At present they only get $2.

NEW YORK, April 9—Midnight.—There are no new developments in the gas-men's strike. The strikers are holding a secret meeting to-night. The result is not ascertained. The supply of gas to-night in the lower part of the city is as usual.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—The International Grand Lodge of the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin will meet in convention in this city on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Omaha Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 9.—The petition for a change of venue from Douglass County, in the celebrated libel case of the Hon. B. W. Furnas versus the Omaha *Herald*, was dismissed.

The muddle in city politics continues. The present City Council has not elected a President, and Judge Porter still holds on to the Police Court, pending the election of a President.

Telegraphic Brevities.

State Senator P. H. Emerson, of Michigan, recently appointed Associate Justice for Utah, has already gone to the Territory.

The mysterious disappearance of the funds of the Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, is said to account for the mysterious disappearance of Prof. Koch, some weeks ago.

The reported finding of York's body, near Independence, Kansas, proves to be a canard, sent from Baxter Springs. Nothing has been heard from him yet, but parties are still in search.

Thomas Welch, an engineer on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, was suffocated in a vault, near his residence, in Detroit, yesterday morning.

A Boston telegram says that John E. Shaw, keeper in the Charleston prison, was probably fatally stabbed yesterday morning by Wm. [illegible]erson, a convict.

In the case of Coleman and Keel, of Memphis, charged with killing John Newell last day [illegible], the Attorney-General asked the discharge [of] Johnny Keel, but that Coleman be held until [to]-day, when he expected to prove that the killing [was] done by Coleman, which was granted.

The pocket book of Nelson Curtis, a well-known [dea]ler of Boston, was stolen yesterday from a [yard] of lumber in Devonshire street, where he [had] momentarily left it while examining some [lumber]. It contained $3,800 in bank-bills and [illegible] hand.

[illegible] packages burned, bonds, notes, etc., [said] to have been destroyed by Anderson, the [illegible] of the bank of Franklin, Pa., before he [committe]d suicide, $110,000 in United States [bonds], [$]00,000 in railroad and other bonds, and [green]backs have been identified by the ex[aminers at] Washington.

[The bod]y of the man found in Geneva, as [stated in] yesterday's TRIBUNE, proved to be [illegible] Bolter, of Elgin, but during the [illegible] an inmate of the Poor-House. Mr. [illegible] Superintendent of the Poor-House, [identifie]d the body, and said he left there [in] March. He was a German, and was [believed to] have been deranged. With a razor [found] by his side, he had severed the main [arteries of] both arms. A jury rendered a verdict [illegible] and Andrew Scott, while crossing

[Continued from preceding column:] the Mississippi River, yesterday, at Fort Madison, Iowa, were capsized by the waves of the steamer Lake Superior. After catching to the inverted boat, they tried to get to shore, but the strong wind kept them in the main channel. In about two hours, Orin was chilled through, and said to Scott, "I can't hold any longer," and dropped off. He leaves a wife and two children. Scott clung to the boat and drifted down nearly to Nauvoo, before he was picked up.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 9.—There was an improved feeling in financial circles, to-day, and money was easier. Renewals of currency loans during the morning were at 1-16 to 3-16, and new business was chiefly at 1-16 to ⅛ per diem. At one time during the afternoon, money touched 7 per cent gold for the instant, but almost immediately advanced to 1-16, and, after 3 o'clock, loaned at ⅛. Closing dealings exhibited hardening tendency, due chiefly to the fact that some brokers delayed making up their bank accounts, and all entered the market at the same time to borrow the balances required. The receipts of currency, to-day, were large, and it is estimated that the express companies have brought in about $3,000,000, mostly National Bank notes. The freshets and landslides on the Erie Railway have kept back considerable currency, known to be on the way; but all this will be in to-morrow. National Bank notes are gradually becoming a drug here, and to-day loaned at 7 per cent currency. The $500,000 bonds bought by the Government to-day will be paid for in National Bank notes, and the Treasury will receive such notes in payment for $1,500,000 gold to be sold on Thursday. This will help to increase the reserve of the city banks. Mercantile paper continues dull. For nearly two weeks past it has been unsalable here, and considerable amounts of it have been forced on the markets of neighboring cities.

Notwithstanding the denial of the Philadelphia newspapers that from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 in currency have been sent from this city to that, for the purpose of tightening the money market, your correspondent has the best authority for confirming the rumor. In December last, the Rock Island Railroad so gave notice that they would sell $6,000,000 additional stock at the end of thirty days. It appears that the stock was not put on the market, but the Company have sold, and are still selling, the stock privately, and shipping the greenbacks received therefor to Philadelphia. It is said that the agent of the Bank of Montreal is in the conspiracy with the officers of the Rock Island Railroad Company.

GOLD

was weaker, and the price dropped from 118⅛ to 117⅞, followed by a recovery to 118⅜, and a subsequent reaction to 117⅞. The decline was generally believed to be the result of further sales for the "bull" account. The Algeria took out $371,460 in silver bars. Foreign exchange was firmer.

STOCKS

were dull, with a downward tendency. Before the first board there was a slight decline, but, after the call, the list advanced until 1 o'clock, when weakness again prevailed up to the close.

At the election of Panama Directors yesterday, Stockwell had all his own friends chosen, and such men as Henry Clews, who have for years held position, were thrown out. This has created a great deal of talk on the street, and the prospects are that there will be a big row.

BONDS.

Governments continue firm. The late advance has brought in a stock from the country, which has been absorbed by the foreign bankers. Domestic bankers receiving bonds from the interior generally have orders to retain the currency here, which indicates increasing ease in money in the interior.

PRODUCE.

Flour was easier and more active for all grades, though with great irregularity in prices of winter wheat extras. No 2 and superfine were in fair demand, and prices were better sustained than in other kinds. Sales, 7,700 brls; receipts, 13,879 brls. Holders of spring wheat were firmer under more favorable private advices from Liverpool. There was more inquiry, but dealers were apart in their views. Winter ruled steady. Sales, 5,800 bu; receipts, 18,070 bu. Pork was moderately active and firmer, with sales of mess to the extent of 750 brls, at $17.35 for April, and $17.50 for May. Mess is held at $17.50 cash, receipts, 674 pkgs. Cut meats are quiet, but prices steady. Dry-salted shoulders are about 7½c; pickled hams, 11⅛@13c as to weight; receipts, 1,809 pkgs. Bacon was quiet, but steady. Western long clear is quoted at about 9⅛c; city do, 9⅜@9½c; 100 boxes Western short clear, spot, sold at 9⅛c. Lard ruled quiet, but steady; Western, on spot and for April, is quoted at 8⅞@9c; May, 9@9 1-16; city sold to the extent of 60 tcs at 8⅝c; receipts, 1,942 pkgs, and 80 kegs.

STABBING AFFRAY.

About 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon two boys, named Charles Halther and Charles Schlager, both about 19 years of age, got into a dispute at the Northwestern Rolling Mills. Schlager drew a large pocket-knife and stabbed Halther in the right thigh, inflicting a wound about two inches long. The boy was taken to his father's residence, No. 69 West Erie street. Schlager was arrested by Officer Kerr, and was, yesterday morning, committed for trial to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully at the Madison Street Police Court.

Earth to Earth.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The funeral of the late Gen. John Woolley took place at the Armory Hall at 12 to-day. The Rev. John Allison officiated, paying a beautiful and impressive tribute to the memory of the deceased, both as to his military and social attributes. The hall was filled to overflowing. Many were unable to gain access. At 1 o'clock, the procession of Knights of Pythias and military formed into line, and escorted the remains to the depot, where a special train was in waiting to convey the funeral cortege to the National Asylum, where they were joined by the soldiers, and proceeded to the cemetery. The last sad rites were performed by the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a beloved and honored member.

Coal in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 9.—There is much excitement here over the valuable coal discoveries, 80 miles south of this city, on the line of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, in Richardson County, Neb. A four-foot vein of fine coal has been [found]. Prof. Aughey, of the State University, [geo]logical survey, down to the coal bank, and made a geo[logical survey] of the very bed of the ground, and states that coal coin at from $5 at quality can be put down in Lincoln being organized, to $4 per ton. A company is now [forming to] mine and develope this with a capital of $300,000, to have the effect of stimulating, and it will no doubt all kinds in Lincoln. Coal ... manufactures of here at from $7 to $10 per ton has heretofore sold

Euthanasia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—A Jackson special reports that E. J. Wood, a lawyer of Goshen, [Ind]., shot himself at the Hibbard House this morning, while laboring under illness, derangement caused by liquor. He is said to have been a prominent lawyer of Northern Indiana, and during the war a Colonel of the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment.

DUBUQUE, April 9.—John W. Baxter, a farmer living three miles east of Searsboro, Iowa, hanged himself in his barn early this morning. He was about 45 years of age, and a bachelor. Financial troubles were the cause.

Railroad Accident.

JACKSONVILLE, Wis., April 9.—John Spence, a brakeman, was run over near Woodstock, McHenry County, last night, and lost a leg and an arm. He probably cannot recover.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—Two men, sent forward from a train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Manhattan bridge, to ascertain what the trouble was, walked off the bridge, last night. One was instantly killed, and the other badly bruised.

The Wabash & Erie Canal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 9.—The action of the Allen County Commissioners, on yesterday, in making an appropriation of $10,000 toward keeping up the Wabash & Erie Canal, gives general satisfaction, especially since an appropriation of $40,000 in six other counties along the line was conditioned upon the appropriation by this county.

Cincinnati Post-Office.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The three Commissioners to select a sight for the new Government buildings to-day voted for the square bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Race, and Elm streets; two for the half square facing the fountain on north side of Fifth street, between Vine and Walnut streets. A. D. Mullet, Government Architect, left for Washington to-night.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Fall of a Building in Middletown, Conn.—Fifteen Persons Buried in the Ruins—Six Taken Out Dead—Fall of a Floor in Boston.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at Middletown at about 4:15 o'clock. The nearly completed brick building known as the "Shepard Block" fell in, burying under the ruins some fifteen men. All business was suspended and the people immediately gathered to the spot, and commenced the work of taking out the dead. Six bodies were recovered up to the present. The following are their names: Elizur H. Harrison, James Tyan, John Kelly, Owen Sullivan, E. Julius Phelps, and Joel Shepard, the latter a brother of the builder. Two or three others received slight injuries.

Two ladies were passing when the accident occurred, but escaped without injury, as did also some of the inmates, among them the owner and builder, who says he wishes he had been buried with the others in the ruins. The following were injured: John Reagan, leg broken; Joseph Eveland, skull fractured; Rutherford and Snell received slight injuries; Allen and Downes escaped unharmed. The Middletown National Bank building was slightly injured by the accident, a portion of the block having fallen on it. The Shepard Block was located on the site of the old North Congregational Church, between the Post-Office and the Middletown Bank. When completed the building would cost about $25,000, and it is probable $20,000 had already been expended upon it. Work was commenced on the ruined building early last fall. The cellar was dug during the winter, and probably the disaster was caused by the fact that when the frost began to melt the clayey soil gave way. About a week ago it was observed the building had slightly settled on the southern end. The walls were of brick, and only twelve inches thick. R. G. Russell, of New Haven, was architect of the fallen building; Butler and Westland, of Middletown, the masons; and Mr. Shepard, the carpenter and superintendent. It is feared one or two other bodies are yet to be found.

BOSTON, April 9.—The third floor of the store of Farrer, Fallett & Co., dealers in metals, on Blackstone street, fell through to the ground-floor this afternoon, from the weight of goods upon it, doing damage to the extent of $4,000. No one was injured, although there were a number of persons in the store at the time.

A SAD STORY.

A Brother's Vendetta for a Sister's Honor—Dramatic Scene in the Tombs Police Court.

From the New York Times, April 6.

On Friday evening, Officer Jefferson, of the Fifth Precinct, while on post in Greenwich street, heard a woman's voice appealing for help, apparently in the direction of the Desbrosses Street Ferry. He at the same time saw a man rush through Greenwich street, when he immediately arrested him. A fashionably-dressed young lady then came up, and said that the prisoner had drawn a pistol, and threatened to shoot her. The officer brought the parties to the Station-House, and Capt. Petty locked up the man, who gave his name as James Lennox, an engineer, residing at Trenton, N. J., to answer the charge of threatening to shoot. On searching the prisoner an ivory-mounted and loaded revolver was found in his possession. Later in the evening the girl's brother came to the Station-House, and the story behind the arrest became known.

Five years ago the prisoner, James Lennox, whose parents are wealthy residents of Trenton, paid his addresses to Miss Margaret Carroll, of Jersey City, who was then but 16 years old. They decided to get married, and one evening went to the residence of Father Cassidy for that purpose. With Miss Carroll were her sister, her mother, and father. Father Cassidy was unable to perform the ceremony at the moment, and directed them to come again a week later. They appointed an evening, and left. In the interim Miss Carroll was dishonored by Lennox, and when the evening appointed came, it was discovered that he had fled to Trenton. James Carroll, brother of the betrayed girl, who was a clerk in a hotel, and who had never seen Lennox, went to the residence of the latter in Trenton, but Lennox escaped by a rear window, while Carroll entered at the street door.

Giving up his business, the brother followed Lennox for three years and a half, visiting Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Galveston, the Mississippi River towns, Cuba, and even South America, but without finding the fugitive. In the meantime a child was born, and given to Lennox's parents, and the mother has not seen the boy since. The poor girl, ostracised from the society in which she had moved, never left her house, and is now consumptive.

On Friday evening, some lady friends asked her to go to the Theatre Comique, in this city, and after a great deal of persuasion she consented to do so. Just as she entered the theatre she saw Lennox standing at the door. On her speaking to him he said he did not know her, but finally admitted that he did. He walked with her to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and there attempted to leave her, but she caught him by the collar. He drew his pistol, and said: "If you do not let me go, I will blow your brains out." She screamed, and Officer Jefferson caught Lennox as he was running away.

As already described, when arraigned before Judge Dowling, yesterday, Lennox behaved with the greatest indifference. For some unexplained reason, Judge Dowling did not entertain the complaint of threatening to shoot, but limited the charge to one of seduction. It soon became evident that the offense, having been committed five years ago, was barred by the statute of limitations, and was really out of the reach of the law. Lennox was remanded, however, in order to allow Miss Carroll time to procure a warrant in New Jersey. This was found impossible because of the case being outlawed, and when the case came up again in the afternoon, an effort was made by the magistrate to induce Lennox to marry the girl. James Carroll remained with the other sister in the examination room, while Judge Dowling brought Margaret Carroll and Lennox into his private office. Before they left the examination room, Margaret said: "I don't want any support. I don't want him to live with me; all I want is that he give his name to my child." In a few minutes after Judge Dowling came out of the private room and said:

"I have made the proposition, and he refuses."

At these words, James Carroll's hand went rapidly to his breast and he half rose from his chair. Justice Dowling noticed the movement, and exclaimed:

"Have you got a pistol there?"

Carroll made no reply, but turned toward the door through which Lennox was to re-enter the room.

Judge Dowling jumped over the table and took a loaded six-chambered revolver from Carroll.

"It is lucky you did it, sir," said Carroll, "for I would have shot him." Lennox then entered the room, followed by the unfortunate girl, who was crying bitterly. James Carroll said:

"Will you marry her?—say yes, or no. She does not want to live with you, does not want a penny from you, and you can get a divorce after you marry her."

Lennox did not even turn his head, but replied: "I want to know what legal grounds there are for my detention. I refuse to do any such thing."

James Carroll became quite excited, and exclaimed passionately: "I know you now. I hunted you for three years and a half, not knowing you. I would have killed you here to-day, and I tell you now that I will follow you to your grave, and I'll shoot you like a dog."

Judge Dowling, turning to Lennox, said: "You miserable wretch, I am compelled to discharge you."

Lennox slunk out of the room, and, jumping into a carriage, drove away. James Carroll went at once to Remington's store and bought a revolver and a box of cartridges. Such was the denouement of a scene in the Tombs yesterday. The threat of the infuriated brother may some day be carried into effect.

A $75,000 Token of Friendship.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

One of the most eccentric acts of the late James McCully, the millionaire, was the leaving of a certificate, or order, upon his administrators to pay to an old friend, Mr. Robert D. Clark, dealer in boat stores, 134 Water street, the sum of $75,000, "as a token of friendship and good will." These men had been intimate friends for a quarter of a century, and Mr. McCully always regarded it as a pleasure to aid Mr. Clark in any way he desired. In April last, it is said, Mr. McCully presented Mr. Clark with the certificate above referred to, which is signed without a witness, and the only consideration mentioned is that of friendship and good will. After the death of Mr. McCully, Mr. Clark placed the certificate in the hands of M. W. Achison, Esq., who has filed the claim against the estate. The claim is certainly a novel one, and is probably without a parallel in the history of bequests.

Thomas, of Indiana—[illegible]-Rubber Proclivities.

"Medicus" writes to the [Hudson Register] saying that, in his opinion, George Thomas, w[ho is] going about the country displaying the sin[gular] conformation of his body, is [illegible] [ra]ther an [illegible]

[Continued:] nor thoroughly honest person, but a combination of both. He pretends to have two breastbones; in reality, the movable "sternum" is but his muscles, made intensely rigid. He says he has no diaphragm or pericardium, and has both; he avers that he can move his heart to various parts of his body, but what he calls the transformation of the organ is but a "wave of muscular contraction." Instead of stopping the pulsation of his heart, he merely compresses it by means of his diaphragm and the muscles of his chest, and so subdues the murmur. Yet Thomas is able to do many wonderful things with muscles not commonly subject to volition, and therefore is of much interest to anatomists as well as laymen.

A WEB OF MYSTERY.

The Placer County, California, people have a real mystery which promises to be forever impenetrable. The papers have printed a great many surmises about it, and the people of the Placer section are being more and more excited, and deeper and deeper in darkness. They give it up in despair as something surpassing human understanding.

There are three deaths in the chapter of horrors. A young girl of 11, her old father, and a man who watched his corpse one night.

C. M. Coates, a sickly man of 50, had a small ranche of his own, and sometimes did service for his neighbors as herdsman. His daughter of 21 kept house for him, and he had in his household besides, his son aged 16, one aged 12, Elvina, a daughter aged 10½ years, and an infant son of 4 or 5 years. There had been bad stories about Coates in former years, but his neighbors in Placer knew nothing wrong of him except that he was a severe man, and might be sometimes harsh with his children. If any of his family had any deadly enemies it is not known to the few scattered neighbors.

Elvina was a very pretty, well-developed girl for 11 years, with sun-browned face, and sunshiny hair, and full of life. One of her brothers was engaged herding sheep for a neighbor a mile or so off, and she was in the habit of visiting him occasionally accompanied by her little brother. It seems her father had told her not to go any more, as he feared some danger. One day he took a short trip by railroad to receive $750 in cash, the balance of a legacy, and returned in the evening with the money. Elvina was not at home. He was told she had gone to visit her shepherd brother, and had not taken the boy with her as was her wont. The boy had cried to go, but she had hired him with some trifle to stay at home, and had bounded off alone on the trail that led to her brother's sheep-cote. Mr. Coates became very angry at the disobedience of his daughter, cut a good-sized switch, and went off after her. The shepherd-boy was found with his sheep, but had not seen his sister that day. The father, alarmed, threw away his switch, and began to call "Vina" among the hills, but received only hollow echoes for answer. He went home, but was so much troubled that he could eat no supper. He started out alone, calling for his daughter, and was never again seen alive. As neither "Vina" nor the old man returned, the rest of the family became much alarmed and aroused the whole neighborhood for miles around to search. Mr. Coates was found dead, lying on his face, with no marks of violence on his person, and the $750 safe in his pocket. Coroner's inquest; no post mortem; verdict, death by heart disease. A young Italian volunteered to sit up one night with the corpse, and the next day he died. Cold was assigned to be the cause. The search for little Elvina Coates, which continued for twenty-one days had been relinquished. Afterward, a man passing an old "prospecting hole" 12 feet deep, 6 feet in diameter, and filled with water to within one foot of the top, saw what appeared to be a bundle floating on the surface. He thought of the missing girl, and dismounted. It was a burlap sack, such as is used for grain. He pulled at it, and found a human head in the sack. He rode rapidly away, and told what he had seen. The Coroner came, and a great many people came with him. The sack was taken from the water, and contained the body of Vina Coates. There were no marks of violence or outrage on the body. The sack was drawn over the head and drawn tight about the waist with a cord. It fitted closely to the body and shoulders. It was marked H. H. S., the initials of Mr. H. H. Smith, a merchant at Newcastle, three or four miles off, whose clerks swore they had sold many such sacks, but had never sold one to Coates. Many people in the vicinity had such sacks, so the sack revealed nothing but little Vina Coates' sunshiny hair and lifeless body. The body was removed to Gold Hill and examined, but no post mortem was made. The verdict was: "Death by some cause unknown to the jury."

There are various theories of these remarkable occurrences, but none are satisfactory, and all contradict themselves before a solution is reached. One is that Coates drowned his daughter, but the girl's body was found in a secluded spot a mile from her usual path to and from her brother's sheep-cote, and a mile from her home, and Coates himself was too weak to have dragged her so far out of her way. Another is that seeing her father with a switch she feared his anger and punishment, and ran away and drowned herself. Still another, that outrage upon her person was attempted, and the villain, failing in his designs, drowned his victim. But why did the girl on this occasion hire her little brother to stay at home?

TOM MURPHY.

His Power, and the Cause of It.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Some people, who hear or read of the way Tom Murphy bosses the political business of New York, are doubtless at a loss to understand the secret of his power—a power more formidable even than that which was wielded by Boss Tweed. Here is a coarse, red-faced, snub-nosed, dull-eyed, thick-set man of 50, ignorant as a boor, stolid in his ways, low in his morals, without intellectual parts or even elegant manners. He holds no office, and never held any except that of Collector, which he resigned after a short experience of it. Yet he controls the Republican party in the leading State of the Union. His word is law to a whole mob of politicians. He puts himself at the head of a "ring" to plunder the richest city in America. He goes to Albany and does what he pleases with the Legislature. He nods and a bill passes; winks and a bill doesn't pass. He says whom he wishes for Speaker, and the party rally round his man, and all the Federal machinery in the State is seen at the man's back. He takes to the Legislature a new charter for the city which will enable him to carry out his schemes. He carries it through the Assembly, even against the protest of the powerful "Committee of Seventy" which managed the great political-municipal revolution of last year. It stuck for a time in the State Senate while he was absent in Washington, but when it was announced a few days ago that he had again turned up in the Senate house, and that members were crowding around him, the result was easily foretold. Even such an admirable gentleman, accomplished scholar, earnest political reformer, and ardent friend of Grant as George William Curtis, is powerless in Murphy's presence. Murphy thinks that Curtis takes on airs, which is something that Murphy won't stand; and so as Curtis is the manager of the great scheme of Civil Service reform, Murphy knocks it in the head. And thus Tom Murphy bosses everybody and everything, and pulls the strings which makes the puppets dance. Now, in the names of all the gods at once, upon what meat does Murphy feed, that he has grown so great?

The secret of this curious state of things lies in the fact that Grant has given Murphy immediate control of the vast Federal patronage of the State of New York. Even Senator Conkling, who is a great stickler for things, has, for reasons, transferred nearly all his privileges in this matter to Murphy. Murphy was a shoddy contractor for the Army of the Potomac during the war; and at that time, by some means or other, acquired an extraordinary influence over Grant, and became a great favorite with him. When Grant became President he offered Murphy anything he wished; and Murphy took the fattest office that exists under the Government, the Collectorship of the port of New York. The Collector there generally runs the political machine, and manages the party's interests; and he is helped in this work by the fact that he has at his disposal, something like a thousand profitable and pleasant places which are eagerly sought for by the working politicians of the city and State. Murphy held the place for less than two years, but during that time he had proved himself a particularly serviceable man to Grant and his administration in a great variety of ways. When Murphy was forced to resign, owing to the scandals of his official career, he held in his hand all the wires which he had pulled in the service of Grant; and, as he and Grant had grown thicker than ever, Grant gave him the run of the Federal patronage of the State. As Collector he had merely had the Custom-House, but this was a small thing compared with what he had now got hold of, which included the Surveyors' office, the Internal Revenue offices, the Post-Office, the sub-Treasurer's office, and numerous other departments of public service. Murphy, in fact, had the running of the machine. He could give places to all his friends and tools in proportion to their value. Whoever had anything to ask him for it, ... had to talk to ... interests ... holders.

They work up things in their wards by districts, and as they have particular reasons for working harder than anybody else, and their experience and position enable them to manage a trifle better than most other people, they easily get the leadership. Hence a man who can manage the managers, who can make and unmake office-holders in a State like New York, is sure to become the controlling power in politics. It was Tom Murphy's luck to become "Boss" in this way through the particular favor of Grant. Murphy knows what he is about in the exercise of his powers. He can, at the same time, serve Grant, help Conkling, and take care of himself. He can smile on one side of his face, or on both sides at once. He got his principal admirer appointed his successor in the Custom-House; and later he has had at his disposal a windfall of big places—including the Surveyorship, Postmastership, and Marshalship of New York—all of which fell to men who "knew Murphy." It is easy, under the circumstances, for Murphy to put himself at the head of a municipal "ring." It is easy for him to appear as a great political leader, whose words are the voice of the party. It is easy for him to work upon the Legislature. There are two or three ways of working on it. In the first place, there are said to be a good many members who can be influenced by the patronage which Murphy has at his disposal. In the second place, there are many who can be influenced by the "demands of the party" which Murphy represents, and by the party pressure which Murphy can bring to bear. In the third place, there are many who are influenced by the necessity of securing the party support, to-wit: Murphy's support, in their district in the next election, and who know that Murphy can hurt them through his tools in office, and who consequently dislike to offend Murphy, and thus injure "the party." It is a complicated business this; but the attentive reader will see how everything, when traced back to the starting point, hangs on the fact that Murphy manages the Federal patronage.

Murphy has been using this patronage to put himself at the head of the new municipal ring of plunderers. He is not satisfied with Federal patronage. There is ten times as much to be made out of municipal patronage, as Tweed, Murphy's old friend, has shown. Grant has been told of Murphy's scheme, and has got warning of the way Murphy is working things. The Committee of Seventy have uttered their protest; the Reform Mayor has done the same thing; so has the philanthropist, Peter Cooper; so have the ablest newspapers in New York. But Grant can't tear himself away from Murphy.

This devotion of Grant to Murphy, at the expense of everybody else, and to the disgrace of politics and the damage of the public service, is a queer piece of business, which has never been properly explained.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A license to sell liquor in Clinton, Ill., for one year, costs $800.

—The settlers on the Neutral Lands (Kansas) have sent a committee to see Mr. Joy and secure the best terms possible for their lands.

—A Cass County jury values a man's leg at $7,375. Lars Nelson was the legatee, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific pays the legacy.

—The Messrs. Jenking, of Windsor, have a contract to build another large car ferry steamer for the Detroit River Crossing. It will be the biggest thing afloat on these lakes, and will carry a load of sixteen railway coaches.

—H. W. Armstrong & Bro., of Jacksonville, Ill., have been awarded the contract of furnishing the wood work of the new bridge to be built by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo.

—The Rio Grande, from Brownsville to El Paso, is patrolled by two regiments of mounted troops; the Ninth Cavalry from Brownsville to Eagle Pass, and the Fourth from there to El Paso.

—A New York fashion letter predicts a return to the costume of Empress Josephine. "Already the Josephine waist is prescribed by dressmakers." It would be a good thing for our young men if the Joseph-in trowsers should also come in fashion.

—One of the strange freaks of fashion in New York is the custom of the upper tendom of wearing their camel's hair shawls wrong side out. An imitation shawl has been got up and adopted by all the domestics of the city. But the wrong side tells the story.

—The dispensation that always provides items for the newspaper man has opened another avenue to replace that of deaths by freezing, which the opening of spring has cut off. The substitute are the regular spring accounts of little girls who kill themselves by over-exercise with the skipping-rope.

—An Auburn (N. Y.) fisherman, a few days since, while fishing through a hole in the ice, caught a trout so large that he could not be brought through the orifice. The fisherman, however, gently played with his fish with one hand, while he chopped the ice with the other, until the opening had been enlarged sufficiently, then, with a skilful jerk, he brought out a dead cat with a brick on its neck, the entire prize weighing over 9 pounds. The profanity that ensued caused a heavy thaw for 60 rods in all directions.

—The clams of New England have stood without rival. But New England must look to her laurels in the clam field. The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* says that clams weighing from 1 pound to 1¼ and 2 pounds each have been found in Puget Sound, and it is claimed that they are superior to any clams found on the Atlantic coast. This thing should be looked into.

—St. Louis, having annexed most of the territory within a day's ride of its Court-House, and having employed an enterprising directory man, claims a population of 430,000, and "ceases to acknowledge any rival west of the Alleghenies." She boasts not only of a larger number of people, but is the superior of all the Western cities "in wealth, industry, and stability." In regard to the first of these elements we are doubtful. As for the second, it is true that she has never ceased sounding her own trumpet. As for the third, it is true that while her old citizens were renowned for their devotion to poker, their successors are equally noted for their persistency in brag. Her manufactures have chiefly been in the line of statistics.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—According to the Oil City *Derrick*, they had "hell let loose" in that oleaginous neighborhood last Saturday night. An oil train with sixteen loaded tank-cars, moving rapidly down the track of the Jamestown Railway, struck a mass of fallen rocks. A part of the train was precipitated into Oil Creek, while a number of the cars, flung upon the wrecked locomotive, instantly caught fire. One after another the tanks exploded, the fire spreading to other tanks, derricks, and wells in the vicinity. The oil poured down flaming into the creek, and simultaneously a storm of rain and lightning burst over the scene. For a time it seemed as if Oil City was to be visited by the fate which two days before had overwhelmed Parker's Landing. In a short time, however, the conflagration reached its limits, and was extinguished, permitting the discovery of the corpse of a young man, named William Barry, amidst the ruins of the train. The men on board the train had fortunately been able to escape.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, April 9.—London papers announce the death of Dr. William Brydon, one of three men who lived to tell the story of the destruction of the British army in its retreat from Cabul in 1842.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—Ogden A. Green, Sheriff of Jackson County, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of carbuncles on the spine, which, by neglect, proved fatal after an illness of a few days.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The steamships Egypt, Peruvian, Victoria, and Rhein have arrived.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived, the steamships Ville de Havre, from Havre; Silesia, from Hamburg; Finland, from Antwerp, and France, from Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.

HOBKIRK—COWELL—In this city, April 9, by the Rev. U. H. Gulich, William Hobkirk, Esq., of Waupun, Wis., and Mrs. Anna Cowell, of Chicago.

☞ Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

BARTLETT—CLARK—In this city, at the residence of Dr. W. Danforth, 1223 Wabash-av., April 8, 1873, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Charles M. Bartlett, of Chicago, and Mrs. Susan M. Clark, of Joliet, Ill.

DEATHS.

MAHER—On the evening of the 9th, Miss Nellie Maher, aged 19 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of her father, 33 North Roby-st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

BANTA—On April 8, of membranous croup, Amy, infant daughter of L. S. and Mary A. Banta, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 5 days.

Remains will be taken to Michigan for interment.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvas for Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron. One agent sold 31 in one day; large commission to experienced canvassers. For circular and terms, address KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 173 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 A DAY EASILY made with our household articles. Men or women can sell our goods to every family in city or country. We guarantee double the profits offered by any other house in the West. No charge for samples, and constant employment offered to such as have but small capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 235 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MACHINE SHOP CONTAINING ONE 15-HORSE stationary engine, planer, lathes, drills, and all the necessary accompaniments of tools, in first-class running order, for sale, lease, or exchange. Also, buildings in good condition, situate in the southwestern part of the city, doing a good paying business; good chance; only part cash required. Reason for selling, having another large business requiring all our attention. For information inquire of CLARK, RAFFIN & CO., Etna Foundary, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, AT A bargain, the furniture and fixtures of the Eagle Hotel, opposite Northwestern depot. This is an old stand, and is doing a good business. Everything is in good running order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, No. 80 West Water-st.

A FIRST-CLASS PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE; an improvement on sewing machines; one of the safest investments out. Call or address ANDREW J. BROWNE, 535 West Madison-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 37 Dearborn-st.

A RETAIL LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN GOOD location, fixtures and first-class stock. Apply at 248 Maxwell-st.

A HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN STORE FOR sale; good chance for a practical man with small capital to make money. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A DRY GOODS BUSIness of $50,000 yearly sales, nicely located, and business must increase, being situated near the new manufacturing district. Inquire or address C. TEN EICK, 460 Centre-av.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE WISCONSIN LIME WORKS, all in perfect running order, and doing a large business, for sale, cheap, for cash. Will take part of purchase in Chicago real estate. For further particulars apply at 424 West Van Buren-st.

A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, etc., cheap for cash. Good corner store, West Side. Address S 28, Tribune office.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE NO. 333 WEST Madison-st. for sale.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, doing a good cash business, in the best location. Apply at 263 West Chicago-av.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE; FIRST-CLASS, CENtrally located, and paying well; investigation solicited. Address V 23, Tribune office.

CARPET BEATING WORKS, WHEELER'S NOVelty Carpet Beater, Baxter 8-horse power engine, tools, shop, horse, wagon, and everything complete, for sale, with a big line of business. Price, $7,000. Rare chance for an energetic man. Patent 15 years to run. Address JNO. N. FULLER, Cleveland, Ohio.

CITY WASHBOARD MANUFACTORY FOR SALE; partner preferred; good chance for business. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m., to C. MUNN, 51 South Green-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS DEPOT, 398 WEST Lake-st., for sale.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—The Summit House, at Marquette, Mich., L. S. This very popular hotel contains upward of 60 rooms, and is located in the centre of business, convenient to railroad depots and steamboat landing, and commands a beautiful view of the lake and harbor. Gas and water throughout the building. Possession from June 1. For particulars, apply to subscribers, who have a photograph of the property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 156 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FIXTURES, STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale, and store for rent; all new and select stock, in one of the best stands of the South Side where a good business is already established; good reasons given for selling. Call at 298 South State-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON House, on the West Side, is for rent, and can be had with all or part of the furniture, as desired; contains 50 good rooms, all in good order; will be leased at lower rent than any other hotel of its capacity in Chicago. Inquire at the hotel. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN. APPLY 230 North Clark-st.

NEW FIXTURES, SHELVIGNS, AND COUNTERS for a grocery; also, stock left for sale. Inquire 641 West Madison-st.

RARE CHANCE—WE HAVE MEN CLEARING $150 per week; we guarantee $50 per week to good talkers. Business legitimate. Apply at once. Only few men wanted. Agency Company, Charles City, Iowa.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF A WELL established flour and feed business on West Randolph-st. for sale and store for rent. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES AT A GREAT bargain if taken at once. West Side. Good central location. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF restaurant and dining-rooms and 14 sleeping-rooms for sale, or will sell either part of it separate. Now doing a good business. Call soon at 955 State-st.

THE OLDEST GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, established in 1858, for sale; wish to retire from business. Apply at 83 West Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST small capital in big paying business. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

$400 WILL BUY A GROCERY WORTH $600; doing a good business; cheap rent; with lease. Reason for selling, parties leaving the city. Call at 290 South Desplaines-st.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD BUSINESS man a half interest in a cash business that is well established, paying well, and can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, for two or three gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth; a nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Front room for two, $12.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF rooms; also, a front parlor to rent, unfurnished, with board; will furnish carpets if required.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—Large front alcove, finely furnished; also, suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board; good table; desirable location.

74 HONORE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for gentlemen. Barn to rent in rear.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT room, suitable for lady and gentleman; also, room for two gentlemen, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENT AND WIFE, WITHout children, a nicely furnished, pleasant front room, or alcove, with board, south of Twenty-fourth-st. Michigan-av. preferred. Terms must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address V 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITABLE PLACE TO BOARD AND lodge for a man and wife in a private family. References given and required. Address letters Q 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN, LADY, AND INFANT wish to secure two furnished rooms, with board, in a family where there are no other boarders; will pay from $13 to $18 per week; must be near the line of the West Madison-st. cars. Call to-day, up to 3 o'clock, J. W., at J. W. Sisly's, 243 East Madison-st.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily for myself, wife, and two children, in suburban town for the summer. Address X Y Z, Carrier No. 8.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter (aged 15), with a suite of front rooms, upon either the first or second floor, with few or no other boarders; dinners at noon; near Twenty-second-st., east of State; would prefer furnishing, except carpets. References exchanged if desired. Do not want possession till 1st of May. Address, giving location and price, J 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SOCIAL CLUB, COMPRISING TWO to four families (adults), numbering a total of from five to ten persons; where there are no other boarders; near Twenty-second-st., and east of State; for first-class rooms and board a liberal compensation will be given. Address, giving location, W 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WISH board till Sept. 1 on West Side; private family where there are no other boarders preferred. N. R. G., Tribune office.

BOARD—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, FOR GENTLEman and wife, and child 4 years of age; sitting-room and bedroom en suite, well furnished, and first-class table board, east of Wabash-av. and south of Eighteenth-st., or in West Division. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and particulars, J 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, in a private family, by a young gentleman, in the West Division. Address, stating terms, W, 233 Fulton-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRST-CLASS table board (except Sunday) with dinner at noon, near Honore Block. If suited will be permanent. Address P 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and his wife. Address, stating terms, N. 253 and 255 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and Business Medium; also, Physical Examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee, $1.00.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSEY. Consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 369 W. Madison-st., Room 45.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — IF ANYONE HAS A SMALL house and lot, east of Centre-av. and south of Harrison-st., I will give a fair exchange for 100 feet on Wabash-av. Address R 82, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AND FOR SALE—AT MONTROSE and Washington Heights and Union Park, lots, blocks and acres, cheap. Clerks and mechanics, secure a home at low figures at 171 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE ACRE property near the city limits for a house and lot south, on one of the avenues, worth from $20,000 to $40,000; will assume equal mortgage. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE EFFECTS OF A FAMily breaking up housekeeping; many elegant articles. 580 West Lake-st.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ENtire household stocks bought and paid for in full immediately on receipt of goods. I J, store 177 Twenty-second-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 15th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the brickyard of said bankrupt, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one half mile west of Brighton, all the brick of said bankrupt on said brickyard, being between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bricks. H. L. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR WANT OF ROOM, sash and 10x12 new glazed sash. Will give bargain to close them out. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, TOP DELIVERY WAGON. Cheap for cash. Call at 265 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30,000 PHILADELPHIA BRICK, LIKE those used in the Portland Block. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

500,000 LARGE-SIZED WISCONSIN CREAM-colored brick for sale; price, $13.50 per M. delivered. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 345 West Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WEED FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE for sale cheap for cash; but little used, and in perfect running order. 373 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 353 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, POPULAR make, very cheap. At 114 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE, A fine-toned, 7-octave, rosewood piano, full-sized, overstrung bass, cost $450 three years ago, $200 cash will buy it this week. 251 Park-av., near Hoyne-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANOS—200 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 150 first premiums; new prices; new catalogues. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW; prices from $150 to $300; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced rates, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-sts. W. W. KIMBALL.

FOUND.

CAME ON THE PREMISES APRIL 5, ONE HORSE; old and lame. Owner can have him by applying to R. TURNER, Reform School.

FOUND—A GOLD RING WITH MOSS-AGATE stone. Inquire at HIMICK'S & BREDE, 14 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IMMANUEL HALL—A HOME SCHOOL. SPRING term begins April 15. For information address the Principal, Mrs. E. N. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

We shall sell without reserve, the balance of

Oil Paintings

Now on exhibition at 183 East Madison-st., commencing on Thursday, April 10, and continue the sale on Friday and Saturday, April 11 and 12, at 2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m., each day.

This Sale is Peremptory.

Many fine works remain unsold, painted by KNAPP, FENWICK, GUILLIMINET, SHONER, BOESE, WHITE, WENTWORTH, and other well-known artists.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Goods, &c.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 9½ o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Stoves, &c., &c., comprising a fine assortment of second-hand Furniture. Sale peremptory. By

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 LaSalle-st.

MORTGAGE SALE. Entire Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour, Spices, and Sundry Merchandise, together with the Fixtures, Tea Caddies, Sample Coffee Cans, Show Cases, Scales, etc. Sale peremptory.

Saturday, April 12, at 10 o'clock,

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

In Open Lots to the Trade—At Auction.

13 Crates W. G. Crockery.
10 Casks C. C. Ware.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 La-Salle-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

At Auction, Saturday, April 12, at 12 o'clock sharp.
One 7-year old bay mare.
One open buggy.
One set of buggy harness complete.
One Fine Sleigh.
Sale peremptory. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

200 RESIDENCE LOTS

At Cornell, Town of Hyde Park,

AT AUCTION

ON

Monday Afternoon, April 14,

Sale commencing at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

These lots are desirably located in Preston Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 36, Town 38, east of the M. S. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads, and near the Chicago Watch Factory, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first-sts. Lots 25x125 feet. Streets 66 feet, with wide alleys.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, ⅓ one year, ⅓ two years, interest 8 per cent. Title perfect, with full warrantee deed and abstract of title to each purchaser.

For other particulars, see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At Auction, on Thursday morning, April 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st.

By order of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

Regular Saturday's Sale NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, April 12, at 9½ o'clock, at Our Salesroom, No. 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

IMMENSE Chattel Mortgage Sale OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Being the Entire Contents of the Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

We will sell at Auction, on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Metropolis Hotel, consisting of Elegant Parlor Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Black-Walnut Wardrobes, Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c., 1,000 yards Elegant Brussels Carpet, Wool Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Office Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Napkins, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated-Ware, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

The Metropolis Hotel was furnished new since the fire, at a cost of $30,000. Sale positive.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Great Bargains in Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Bed Tables, Office Desks, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glass Ware, Carpets, Mirrors, Buggies, Harness, Farmers' Wagons, a Fine Toned Melodeon (Edwards), 10 crates W. G. Crockery.

On Saturday, April 12, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.